

JPRS 80724

4 May 1982

# USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1670

**FBIS** FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

4 May 1982

# USSR REPORT MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1670

## CONTENTS

### MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

- Effect of Trident on Military Balance Discussed  
(S. Aytmatov, A. Kokoshin; LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 25 Nov 81) 1

### ARMED FORCES

- Conference on 'Battle of Moscow' Reported  
(VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS, No 3, 1982) ..... 5

### GROUND FORCES

- Artillery Unit Training Problems  
(V. Bogdanovskiy; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 22 Jan 82) ..... 8
- Airborne Troops Tactical Training  
(N. Goryachev; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 4 Dec 81) ..... 11
- Shortcomings in Airborne Troop Training  
(A. Oliynik; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 20 Jan 82) ..... 13
- Officer Wounded in Grenade Training  
(A. Alyab'ev; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 29 Dec 81) ..... 18
- Physical Training Shortcomings  
(V. Dan'shin; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 8 Jan 82) ..... 20

### NAVAL FORCES

- Special Officers' Training Class  
(N. Remizov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 24 Dec 81) ..... 22
- Anti-Submarine Search Training  
(G. Torzhok; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 8 Dec 82) ..... 24

Contents of 'NAVAL HERALD', December 1981 (MORSKOY SBORNIK, Dec 81) .....	26
Submarines: Training and Related Activities (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, various dates) .....	28
Torpedo Attack Training, by V. Ivanov Missile Nuclear Submarine Training, by S. Tyukachev Physical Training for Submariners, by B. Podoprigora	
DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS	
DOSAAF Training in Belorussian SSR (V. Savin; ZA RULEM, Nov 81) .....	34
Editorial Discusses Achievements and Shortcomings in Aeroclubs (KRYL'YA RODINY, Oct 81) .....	40
Briefs	
Improved Driver Training Needed	44
MILITARY SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES	
Officer Training (KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, various dates) .....	45
Recommendation Form Discussed, by I. Baranov Problems With Candidate Selection, by I. Karmadonov Characteristics of Cadets Documentation for Application to Officers' Schools	
PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS	
'Whence the Threat to Peace' Reviewed, Elaborated (AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA, Mar 82) .....	56



## MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

### EFFECT OF TRIDENT ON MILITARY BALANCE DISCUSSED

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Nov 81 p 14

[Article by S. Aytmatov and A. Kokost 1: "The American Military Threat: The Nuclear Trident Puts to Sea"]

[Text] Every submarine of the "Trident" Class consists of 24 launchers for ballistic missiles and 192 nuclear warheads. There has never been a more costly program in all of U.S. history. When the military-industrial complex profits, the threat to peace rises.

The "Trident" naval strategic system holds a prominent place in plans for building up the might of American imperialism for the 1980's.

Sea trials of the first submarine of this system, the "Ohio," concluded last summer. Over the next 10-15 years this system is to replace submarines of the "Polaris" Class (10 submarines) and the "Poseidon" Class (31 submarines), which presently comprise the naval component of the U.S. Armed Forces strategic triad (the other two components are land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles and bombers with cruise missiles and aviation bombs).

The "Trident" system in turn also is a triad consisting of the "Trident" submarine with 24 launchers for ballistic missiles (in place of the 16 of the "Polaris" and "Poseidon" submarines) with a displacement of 18,700 tons, which is more than twice that of submarines of the previous generation and corresponds to displacement of a heavy surface cruiser; the "Trident-1" ballistic missiles with a range of 4,000 nm, which is 1,500 nm more than the "Poseidon" missiles; and a base in Bangor (Washington state). Each of the "Trident-1" missiles has eight MK-4 nuclear charges. Each "Trident" submarine thus is capable of carrying 192 warheads.

#### "The Costliest Program"

The entire system's cost is enormous, and it is rising constantly. For example, by the early 1980's the cost of a single "Trident" submarine (still not launched) was \$1.2 billion, which is 50 percent more than planned. In the words of Louis Kraar, military observer of FORTUNE magazine, "the 'Trident' system has become the costliest armaments program in American history." Latest estimates indicate that when the "Trident" program is completed the

overall cost will exceed appropriations already adjusted for a considerable increase by \$13 billion.

The "Trident" system is a new and dangerous step in the arms race. Its creation will be a heavy burden on the shoulders of taxpayers. From the very beginning the massive antimilitaristic and democratic movements in the United States came out against this system. The struggle against it also went on among the U.S. ruling elite. Its enemies were the consistent adherents of arms limitation and sober-minded politicians. But differences did not reduce merely to an opposition between "doves" and "hawks." They reflected to a considerable extent the contradictions among individual branches of the Armed Forces and among various groupings in Congress and the federal bureaucracy. And behind them in turn were and are private companies which produce arms.

Senators and Congressmen closely linked with strategic Air Force programs are opposing "Trident" vigorously, although behind the scenes. Lawmakers oriented above all on development of conventional armed forces also are on their side.

Many enemies of the "Trident" system (particularly from the immediate entourage of former U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown) put forth arguments of a strategic nature, guided by selfish considerations. For example, they pointed out that the dimensions of this submarine make her more vulnerable to ASW [antisubmarine warfare] forces and that loss of two "Trident" submarines would at the least be equivalent to the loss of three "Polaris"- "Poseidon" class submarines. Enemies of "Trident" also ridiculed the naval command's liking for gigantic, prestigious warships, referring to the fact that strategic submarines of lesser size would assure U.S. "national security" much more reliably.

In continuing and developing the militaristic course of the last two years of the Carter Administration, the Reagan Administration is striving to satisfy requirements of all branches of the Armed Forces and the military-industrial corporations connected with them by increasing military expenditures (Reagan's five-year military program envisages almost \$200 billion more in appropriations than the similar Carter program). Moreover, since the new administration came to power the factor of limitations envisaged by the SALT-II Treaty practically has not been considered.

According to certain information, development also has been accelerated of the new "Trident-2" or D-5 ballistic missile for the submarine, which may be made operational in the late 1980's. This missile already will be installed only aboard "Trident" submarines and will have tactical-technical parameters making it an intercontinental ballistic missile both in range of fire, yield of ammunition and accuracy on target, which can turn it into a first-strike weapon. (Each of these missiles will be able to carry either 14 MK-4 nuclear charges or 7 MK-12A nuclear charges of approximately 200 KT each now being installed on the "Minuteman" missile.) With the commissioning of "Ohio" Class submarines, even today strategic groundwork is being laid for the future with creation of a qualitatively new system which will destabilize the world strategic balance even more.

### An Advantage for Whom?

In addition to nuclear-powered submarines, General Dynamics, one of the main military-industrial conglomerates, is producing the F-16 fighter-bomber. It also is the chief supplier of tactical nuclear weapons and produces the "Tomahawk" cruise missiles for the Navy, military communications systems, attack submarines with nuclear-powered propulsion units, as well as tankers. In an attempt to increase its profits to the maximum and striving for more and more funds for building "Trident" submarines, General Dynamics threatened several times to halt all work at the shipyard if its financial demands were not met. The Lockheed company also made a similar ultimatum several times. A special subunit of Lockheed, Lockheed Missiles and Space Company, produces the "Trident-1" ballistic missile. These demands are "motivated" by the growing cost of the labor force and losses from strikes by workers and employees. Both the general contractors and subcontractors strive all the while for a significant increase in governmental appropriations for every unit of products they manufacture. The fact is that profits are the important element!

### A Double Risk

Despite all promises and assurances by company heads, Admiral Rickover visited the shipyard and sounded the alarm over the fact that there was much down time. Navy inspectors consider the reason for this to be poor labor organization and drug addiction among shipyard workers, who total 16,000. The racial problem is very acute in relationships of the workers and employees. All this led to the necessity for numerous hasty alterations in the final stage of installing equipment aboard the "Ohio."

Such instances, revealed and not revealed, indicate that the Navy is adopting a system which, from all appearances, will be very dangerous. If we consider that each submarine has a powerful nuclear propulsion unit and 24 missiles with nuclear warheads, the problem of the "Trident's" reliability assumes importance not just for the crews of the submarines themselves: Any part of the world where they will be stationed may turn into a zone of radioactive contamination as a result of an accident. This is a risk of the first order, so to speak.

An investigation showed that naval leaders could not even say which of the admirals is the key person responsible for this very major program of the U.S. Armed Forces. The responsibility is divided among ten admirals. It appears that such a "dispersal of responsibility" is no accident and is subordinated to a supertask which, it is true, has nothing in common with the interests of "national security." Both the military and their partners from industry carefully conceal the first and last names of specific persons most interested in realization of a particular program which whips up the arms race.

The problems connected with the "Trident" system are typical of many other directions of endeavor of the military-industrial complex. While entrepreneurs are seeking more and more appropriations which are a heavy burden to the taxpayers, the equipment they are delivering is very far from the "perfection" promised to the government and public at large in the stage of obtaining the

contract. The cupidity of military-industrial monopolies does not ensure "national security" even from the standpoint of the limited, purely military approach to it.

The adoption of such strategic systems is an extremely dangerous matter inasmuch as their departure from control under conditions of an aggravation of international tension in itself may place the world on the brink of thermo-nuclear war.

Calculations of those American figures who assume that the deployment of the "Trident" system which has begun will lead to a change in the strategic balance in U.S. favor are shortsighted. "To this day attempts are being made to hold talks with us from a 'position of strength.' It would be at the very least naive to assume that the Soviet Union will permit anyone to disrupt the balance of military-strategic forces established in the world," wrote CPSU CC Politburo Member and USSR Minister of Defense Mar SU D. F. Ustinov.

While making necessary efforts to increase its defenses and strengthening the potential for deterring possible aggressors, the Soviet Union simultaneously is struggling consistently to curb the arms race, including for a limitation of strategic arms, including the naval component. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress: "At one time we proposed banning the creation of the 'Trident' naval missile system in the United States and a corresponding system of ours. This proposal was not accepted. As a result the Americans have created a new submarine, the 'Ohio,' with 'Trident-1' missiles. And we have created a similar system, the 'Tayfun.' So who won from this? We are ready to come to an agreement on limiting the deployment of new submarines--the 'Ohio' Class in the United States and similar ones in the USSR. We also could come to an agreement on prohibiting the modernization of existing ballistic missiles and creation of new ones deployed on these submarines."

The American side again remained deaf and did not heed the voice of reason, but it is not dumb. On 2 October a new White House strategic program was published. It provides in part for a strengthening and expansion of sea-based strategic forces. President Reagan said: "We will continue to build the 'Trident' submarine steadfastly." That was the American answer.

6904

CSO: 1801/175



## ARMED FORCES

### CONFERENCE ON 'BATTLE OF MOSCOW' REPORTED

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 3, 1982 (signed to press 25 Feb 82)  
p 157

[Article: "Scientific Life: Chronicle"]

[Text] A science conference held 19-21 November 1981 in Vologda was dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the victory of Soviet forces in the Battle of Moscow. It was organized by the Vologodskaya Oblast committee of the CPSU and the Vologda State Pedagogic Institute. Participating in its work were scientists and social sciences instructors of higher educational institutions of Moscow, Leningrad, Vladimir, Yaroslavl', Kalinin, Vologda, Grodno and Cherepovets; party and Komsomol workers; war veterans; and representatives of the public.

Docent N. M. Dikarev, prorector of the VGPI [Vologda State Pedagogic Institute], opened the conference with introductory remarks.

In the report "The Defeat of Fascist Forces at Moscow was the Decisive Military-Political Event of the First Year of the Great Patriotic War, the Beginning of Its Fundamental Turning Point and the First Major Defeat of the Hitlerites in World War II," Doctor of Historical Sciences I. Z. Zakharov (Leningrad) revealed the patterns of the first serious defeat of the Wehrmacht and sources of the grandiose victory of Soviet troops in the Battle of Moscow. He highlighted among them the leadership role of the Communist Party, the massive heroism of Soviet citizens, successful reorganization of the country's entire life on a wartime footing, and activation of long-range factors and resources.

In the report "Problem of the Fundamental Turning Point in World War II and Bourgeois Historiography," Doctor of Historical Sciences O. A. Rzheshhevskiy (Moscow) illuminated the role of the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces in accomplishing the fundamental turning point in the war and criticized the "theories" on these matters typical of present-day bourgeois historiography.

Doctor of Historical Sciences A. S. Blank (Vologda) devoted his report to the struggle of the German antifascists in the first months of the Great Patriotic War. He showed in concrete examples that the German antifascists, and the communists above all, were the true patriots of Germany during the war years.

"Ernst Thaelmann during World War II" was the theme of the report by Doctor of Historical Sciences D. S. Davidovich (Moscow).

In the report entitled "The International Importance of the Battle of Moscow" Doctor of Historical Sciences M. I. Semiryaga (Moscow) showed that the Hitlerites' defeat at Moscow affected the international situation as early as 1942. The result of the Battle of Moscow was a strengthening and final formalization of the anti-Hitler coalition and a precise demarcation of forces in the international arena. The Resistance movement was activated in Europe. Failure of the strategic Blitzkrieg caused an internal crisis in Germany itself and marked the beginning of contradictions between Germany and its satellites. A number of neutral countries changed their orientation.

Doctor of Historical Sciences P. A. Kolesnikov and Candidate of Historical Sciences N. I. Balandin (Vologda) presented a joint report entitled "Letters of Frontlinesmen, Participants of the Battle of Moscow, as a Historic Monument."

Doctor of Historical Sciences Ye. N. Petrunin and Candidate of Historical Sciences A. Ye. Dmitriyev (both from Moscow) spoke in the first section about the initial phase of the military-political crisis of the fascist Reich and failure of Hitler's expansionistic plans in Asia and Africa. Doctor of Historical Sciences G. A. Chuchelin (Vladimir) showed the contribution of Soviet science to the Soviet people's victory in the Battle of Moscow. The role of the party's political work in universal military training was revealed by Candidate of Historical Sciences V. A. Gostintsev (Vologda). Candidate of Historical Sciences P. N. Kobrinets (Grodno) illuminated the historical struggle of Belorussian partisans and spoke of the importance of this struggle for the defeat of the Hitlerites at Moscow. Candidate of Historical Sciences S. Kh. Obidi (Cherepovets) told of the participation of Tajik soldiers in the Battle of Moscow. Candidate of Historical Sciences L. A. Shorokhov (Cherepovets) devoted his report to a study of the first period of the Great Patriotic War history in the university course of CPSU history. Candidate of Historical Sciences A. K. Vorob'yev (Cherepovets) showed the contribution of this city's toilers to the defeat of the Hitlerites at Moscow.

Work of the 2d Section was devoted to problems of the antifascist Resistance movement. The influence of the victory of Soviet troops at Moscow on activation of the Resistance movement in France and Italy and on the growth in ranks of participants and scope of struggle of the young antifascists of Germany was revealed by candidates of historical sciences S. V. Nevzorov (Vologda) and L. V. Testov (Cherepovets) and by instructor S. P. Gladkiy (Leningrad) in their presentations. Features of the struggle by antifascists in Franco Spain in the first war months were examined in the report by Candidate of Historical Sciences V. A. Talashova (Vologda). Graduate student Ye. A. Andreyeva (Vologda) spoke about the importance of solidarity between the progressive circles of the United States and England and the Soviet people.

The 3d Section discussed the historiography and source studies of the Battle of Moscow. The writings of bourgeois falsifiers of World War II history which distort in part the importance of the Battle of Moscow and reasons for the

Hitlerites' defeat were subjected to reasoned criticism in presentations by candidates of historical sciences R. G. Kashin (Yaroslavl'), G. I. Aleksandrova (Kalinin), B. L. Khavkin and S. V. Martynov (Vologda). Docent S. S. Dmitriyev, Candidate of Philological Sciences S. Yu. Baranov, senior instructor R. A. Kustov, and graduate student V. V. Kas'yanov (all from Vologda) also spoke in the section.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "Pravda", "Voprosy istorii KPSS", 1982

6904

CSO: 1801/174

## GROUND FORCES

### ARTILLERY UNIT TRAINING PROBLEMS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Col V. Bogdanovskiy from the Group of Soviet Forces, Germany: "No Changes Have Taken Place"]

[Text] During the last training year, this regiment did not fulfill its obligations in competition. The personnel received only mediocre evaluations for weapon training, tactical training and maintenance of equipment.

Why did this happen?

The answer to this question was provided, in particular, at the regiment's party meeting to hear reports and elect new officials. While analyzing the reasons for poor training of personnel in various subunits, the communists emphasized that this was the result of a disrespectful attitude by individual commanders towards training plans. There were frequent occasions when planned exercises were postponed, stopped or conducted at a low level.

During the preparations for the current training year, measures were planned in the regiment directed towards increasing discipline in fulfilling plans, improving the quality of exercises and drills and increasing the effectiveness of socialist competition.

Some of the planned measures are being implemented, but all the shortcomings encountered recently show that major changes for the better have not occurred. Just as before, weekly schedules of exercises have not become an immutable law for certain commanders. Exercises are frequently stopped and postponed, while those which are conducted take place with a low level of organization and training methodology, with a considerable amount of oversimplification and indulgence.

Some commanders and political officers try to explain this situation by saying "Life causes definite corrections to plans: various administrative work has to be done." However, an analysis of the training process demonstrates that the influence of this factor has been obviously exaggerated. Exercises are being stopped due to inefficiency of officials, lack of coordination in decisions, failure to carry out plans, plus irresponsibility on the part of individual officers and sergeants.



There are many facets which confirm this. In the artillery division commanded by Major G. Meshkov, the schedules provided for night exercises. However, these exercises were not conducted in any of the subunits.

Major Ye. Bratchikov, the division chief of staff, explained: "It happened that way because the men returned late from a march covering many kilometers."

However, the battery commanded by Senior Lieutenant V. Tarasenko, as well as the platoon whose deputy commander is Sergeant V. Moshchnyaga had not participated in the march. But they did not go out to conduct night exercises.

In this subunit, artillery firing drills are planned, but have not been conducted for a long time. The commanders of the batteries and platoons can't remember the last time they worked at the rifle range. For a long time, it has not been functioning. Once again there are references to supposedly objective causes. Lieutenant Colonel I. Vaskinevich, chief of the regiment's artillery, complains: "Not much equipment and materials are being received."

What can one say to this? Anyone who approaches his work with a sense of responsibility will expend materials in a rational manner, find the means to maintain the supply of training equipment in working order and improve the supply with equipment being received. For example, in the neighboring subunit, commanded by Senior Lieutenant V. Pushchin, training classes were so well equipped that they were a pleasure to look at. Training proceeds in this subunit in an organized manner, according to plan. They don't deviate at all from the prescribed schedule which is well thought-out and excludes any additions or lack of coordination. During the exercises, a situation is created which induces the men to work as hard as possible, while efficiently using every minute of training time.

Unfortunately, in the division commanded by Major G. Meshkov, in various other subunits one does not sense a persistent, purposeful and enterprising struggle for quality in the training process. For example, the companies commanded by Senior Lieutenants R. Yunusov and V. Kovalenko were to have an exercise in target practice. But then it turned out that the sub-caliber barrels were out of order and the subunits did not have any spare ones. Moreover, the regiment didn't have any either. They might have turned to neighboring units for help, but the tank crews did not do that, preferring to fire just from machine guns.

In the same way, firing exercises were conducted in the company commanded by Senior Lieutenant S. Pervushin. Thus, it was no coincidence that the company produced poor results during its recent firing with available shells.

Shortcomings in organizing the training process are a result of the fact that regimental and division staffs have not set up proper control over preparation and conduct of exercises and are not conducting a determined struggle against indulgence and over-simplification. Only prior to the arrival of a commission from a higher staff did the regiment decide to check how combat training logbooks are being kept in companies and in platoons. An instruction was issued to present the logbooks in the morning to the staff to be checked. So, intensive work was in full swing in the subunits. In a hurried manner, entries

were made in the logbooks for exercise themes which had not been entered previously and evaluations for soldiers and sergeants, which had not been written down, were put in the logbooks. For example, in the motorized rifle company commanded by Senior Lieutenant N. Belyayev, no entries had been made in the logbooks for a month.

Lieutenant V. Lelikov, one of the company's officers, tried to justify himself: "My entries are in a special notebook."

However, it turned out that not only did Lieutenant V. Lelikov not have a "special notebook" to enter his evaluations of subordinates, he did not even have lesson plans.

Nor did training in the signals company commanded by Senior Lieutenant S. Motovilov distinguish itself with good organization. During this training year, not a single instructional methods exercise with the junior commanders was conducted in the company. Nor were these commanders required to prepare summaries for each exercise. Thus, it is not surprising that drills which sergeants are tasked to conduct take place at a low level and do not achieve the assigned goal. For example, what kind of quality can you have when Sergeant A. Tychenko could not even give the themes for the exercises which he was required to complete that day with his subordinates?

The November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized that discipline in carrying out a plan must be reinforced in every way possible and responsibility must be increased for executing everything that has been planned. This also relates fully to military personnel and army communists, to the part of their activity involved with carrying out training plans, programs for combat and political training, and obligations in competition. To do this, persistence, good organization, initiative and constant concern for high quality in every exercise are needed. Only then can one count on success, on changes for the better. But so far, such changes have not taken place in regiment "X."

9887

CSO: 1801/129

## GROUND FORCES

### AIRBORNE TROOPS TACTICAL TRAINING

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Lt Col N. Goryachev: "The Start Line of the Airborne Troops"]

[Text] From the first days of the new training year, the soldiers of guards airborne regiment "X" have actively participated in the socialist competition for a worthy reception of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. A joyous event preceded this: Major General S. Smirnov, chief of the Political Department for Airborne Troops, awarded the Challenge Red Banner to the unit for its success in military labor during the last training year.

This regiment, part of the Red Banner Chernigov Guards Airborne Division, has a glorious combat history. During the Great Patriotic War, it was on the front lines from Stalingrad to Vienna and produced 33 Heroes of the Soviet Union, one of which--Guards Major V. Malyasov--has been included in the regiment's roster in perpetuity.

In the postwar period, the airborne troops distinguished themselves in many exercises and the regiment was awarded the Pennant of the USSR Ministry of Defense for bravery and military valor. In the last training year, the guardsmen initiated the socialist competition among airborne troops and completely fulfilled the obligations which they had accepted. Also, the regiment attained its designation as an excellent unit. The battalions commanded by Guards Major V. Dedyukhin and Guards Captain V. Malinskiy and a number of other subunits received excellent evaluations.

The start lines for the competition in the new training year were planned at a meeting of the personnel. Communists Ye. Semenov, V. Pavlenko and other airborne personnel spoke at the meeting and expressed their ardent aspiration to actively participate in the competition whose motto is "Reliable Defense for the Peaceful Labor of the Soviet People!" After considering their capabilities, the airborne soldiers accepted lofty obligations and called upon all airborne personnel to expand the struggle to further increase combat readiness and improve airborne and tactical fire training. They also called for skillful mastery of combat equipment and weaponry, high-quality execution of combat and political training tasks and exemplary military order.

The guardsmen pledged to confirm their standing as an excellent regiment in the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. They also pledged to attain a high degree of coordination among the subunits, improve their readiness to execute tasks under the complex conditions of contemporary combat. In addition, they will reduce by 20 percent the amount of time needed to prepare personnel and combat equipment for battle after a landing has been made.

Each man will attain the skill level proposed for him. At the same time, 70 percent of the soldiers will become specialists with higher skill qualifications. Each airborne trooper pledged to fully master weapons and combat equipment and acquire two or three related specialties. Based on this, it is proposed that total interchangeability of personnel be attained in detachments, crews and teams.

In the obligations, a great deal of attention was devoted to tactical fire, airborne assault and technical training. The men pledged to conduct all tactical exercises, including those with an airborne assault and live firing, with "good" and "excellent" evaluations, while the regimental tactical exercise will attain an excellent evaluation.

By the end of the year, each soldier in the regiment will be a qualified sportsman and have the VSK [Military Sports Complex] badge. Included in this obligation is the fact that no less than 80 percent of the airborne troops pledged to meet the standards for first or second-class sportsman and earn the first or second-class VSK badge.

The obligations accepted by the men are imbued with a fervent aspiration to thoroughly study Lenin's theoretical legacy and the documents from the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The guardsmen pledged to be worthy inheritors of the combat glory of the winged infantry. The struggle for a high level of military skill is viewed as an organic part of the struggle for tighter discipline, better organization and observance of military regulations.

The Communists and Komsomol members who spoke at the meeting expressed their firm conviction that the unit's soldiers, just like all airborne troops, will exert all their strength, knowledge and energy to improve combat and political training and commemorate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with further increases in combat readiness and military skill.

9887

CSO: 1801/129

## GROUND FORCES

### SHORTCOMINGS IN AIRBORNE TROOP TRAINING

MOSCOW KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Correspondent Captain A. Oliynik: "At a Walk, Weakness in Tactical Fire Training for Airborne Troops"]

[Text] A dense line of troops moved across the snow-covered field. A battalion of airborne troops, deployed along a front no more than 200 meters ahead, advanced to attack. They advanced at a walk. The commanders of detachments, platoons and companies did not take note of mistakes made by trainees and did not demand that the mistakes be eliminated. Nor did Guards Major A. Gomanov, the director of the exercise, try to do this. Basically, Guards Major S. Chernyak, the unit's chief of staff, directed the airborne troops' actions. It really took a lot of imagination to interpret the entire scene as a battalion-sized tactical firing exercise, as it was subsequently designated.

Some clarification is needed here. Tactical training exercises had been planned that day for the battalion. But it was hampered by a bath-house. As was later explained, the supply workers had fouled things up: due to an inaccurate schedule, the men had not taken their bath before 9 o'clock, which was the period assigned to them. And then, one of the officers began to have doubts: was it worthwhile to go out into the field since it was so late? Nor did Guards Major Gomanov, the acting battalion commander, display any particular persistence.

After hearing about these organizational mix-ups, the unit's chief of staff came to the subunit and insisted that the battle drill exercise be conducted. We already know what the result of this was.

At the end of the exercise, one of the officers, either jokingly or seriously noted: "Although it was in a reduced version, nonetheless we conducted the exercise. Otherwise the day would have been wasted."

I already knew what this "version" signified. On the previous day, field firing involving the entire battalion had been conducted in that very subunit according to the infamous "reduced version." Here is how things went.



When the airborne troops arrived at the firing range, it turned out that the moving target gunnery range was covered with snow and the erectors for two of the main sectors were not operating. The senior range officer, Guards Captain V. Andreychikov, and the subunits' commanders, Senior Lieutenants V. Kuznetsov and V. Petrov gathered at the central control tower for a meeting. It was decided to conduct the firing, even if only as an elementary exercise. The fact that the airborne troops had carried out this exercise many times during the year and the degree of usefulness of the exercise to the troops didn't cause anyone any particular concern. As a result, the firing began after a 3-hour delay since Guards Warrant Officer Ivanov, chief of the moving target gunnery range, didn't manage to activate the electronic equipment. Less than 60 percent of the battalion's personnel carried out the exercise. The company commanded by Guards Captain N. Maslitin and the subunit headed by Guards Senior Lieutenant A. Krylov didn't even show up at the range.

Unfortunately, this firing was not just an episode or exception. On the same day, at the same range the battalion commanded by Guards Major V. Mironov conducted firing from airborne combat vehicles [BMD]. This firing gave the impression that it too was conducted in a "reduced version." Suffice it to say that the tactical plan, on the basis of which field firing exercises with BMDs are usually developed, was scarcely taken into account. More exactly, there was no discussion about the tactical situation: the crews were only concerned with "holes" in targets. The poor organization and oversimplification of the firing were demonstrated, in particular, by the fact that the company commanded by Guards Senior Lieutenant G. Azizov was forbidden by the inspecting officer to fire, since safety measures had been so grossly violated.

Such are the facts. I think that they speak for themselves. When you analyze the facts, the question inevitably arises: during the exercises in tactics and fire training, why didn't the airborne troops learn the main thing--how to wage war skillfully? Why was the most important principle for training personnel violated: the need to learn what is necessary in war? The combat readiness of a subunit or unit is determined, after all, by the level of tactical fire training which, as is well known, is the basis of field training.

It must be emphasized that a great deal is hindered by organizational confusion and a low level of quality control for field exercises. Let's take that firing exercise by Guards Major Gomanov's subordinates. Of course, the results of the exercise grieved many people. But could the results be considered as unexpected? The battalion completed the training year with only a satisfactory rating. And most of the shortcomings, as registered in the final inspection report, were in tactics and fire training. Were the correct conclusions, drawn from this? They were, but not to the fullest extent. Otherwise, how can one understand the fact that one of the first field firing exercises of the winter training period is being conducted in the subunit at an unprepared range? Or that many officers didn't have summary plans and there was no general plan for the firing?

Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. Badretdinov, the unit's administrative officer, directed his attention to this problem. However, the question arises: why hadn't the unit's staff looked into fire training earlier? Why hadn't it required a plan for field firing, in particular? After all, such a plan was supposed to be given a preliminary review by the unit's staff and submitted to the commander for approval.

Incidentally, much of the confusion is the result of errors in planning the exercises, particularly at the training center. For example, one could scarcely consider it normal when the battalion's personnel, which is supposed to conduct a 6-hour field exercise, is scheduled for baths, starting in the morning. Here is another fact: most of the personnel in the battalion commanded by Guards Major Mironov were on guard duty. But a live firing exercise involving the entire battalion had been planned for the next day. Of course, they weren't able to properly prepare for the exercise. Such mistakes frequently occur in this subunit.

Nor is control over the training process organized in the unit in the best manner. In a number of cases, the effectiveness of testing was low. Here is a graphic example. For a rather long time, there has not been a commander in the battalion where Guards Major Gomanov serves. Also, the position of chief of staff is vacant. To all appearances, those who are temporarily performing these functions lack the requisite knowledge and experience. It would seem that the commander, staff and political department of the unit should take special control over organizing exercises in this subunit. In all fairness, we must say that the unit's staff had planned to conduct the first practice exercises in this battalion and had set up a special commission. Did this have any influence on the effectiveness and quality of the exercises conducted in the unit? Unfortunately, it had very little influence. That was because the actions of the inspectors in the practice exercises at which we were present, were reduced to the following: I came, I saw, I indicated.

But shortcomings in tactical fire training cannot be explained only by organizational errors or insufficient quality control by the unit's staff over field exercises. I think the problem has deeper roots. As paradoxical as it might seem, one of the main parts of combat training--tactical fire training--is underestimated in the unit.

It is characteristic that drills in airborne assault training are conducted in a high-quality manner overall, as a rule. And that is not only because Guards Lieutenant Colonel Kudrevatykh, famous in the past as a world record holder in parachuting, is responsible for this important training. He is a man who relates to an assigned task in a party-conscious manner and devotes all his energy to a task. Undoubtedly, that has a great deal of significance. But, one also senses that the unit's services and all the subunits' commanders are oriented towards airborne assault training. Of course, it couldn't be otherwise. Airborne assault training has the leading role in the airborne troops' training system. And it is only natural that it receives special attention in the unit. Parachutes are packed regularly and drills in tying down equipment on paratroop platforms are conducted.

But tactical fire training is approached with a lesser sense of responsibility. In this regard, the opinion of Guards Major V. Zhayvoronok, unit administrative officer, is not without interest: "Basically, we work out tactical questions during exercises. As regards live firing exercises, all the attention is paid to firing: tactics are always geared towards bullet holes." Those are words, but here are the facts.

According to the chief of the training center, exercises at the tactical training area were not conducted even once during the winter training period, although they are planned regularly in the company schedules. The airborne troops have a hard time remembering when they had field training at night or conducted live firing drills at night. Yet, this aspect of airborne troop training has a great deal of significance. Thus, last year's shortcomings, which were pointed out by inspectors from the military district staff, as well as from the combat training department and military educational institutions of the airborne troops, are being repeated.

It is also difficult to explain the following fact. At the unit's training center, classrooms have been equipped for airborne assault, technical, motor vehicle, engineering and other types of training. Only there are no classes in weapons and tactical training.

When this issue was raised, Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. Morshchakin, the acting unit commander, said "the absence of such classes is compensated to a certain extent by the tactical training area which has been equipped in accord with the latest recommendations." On the previous day, we had travelled through almost all of the tactical training area with Guards Lieutenant Colonel Badretdinov. One really could set up an instructive tactical situation in such an area. In particular, the well-equipped obstacle course for airborne troops attracted our attention. One would think that this was an area where issues of ethical and psychological training could be worked out in a situation approximating real combat. We decided to clarify the issue: how often did the airborne troops hold exercises in the area? As it turned out, this question put Guards Major V. Sushko, chief of the training center, in a rather awkward position. And the officer had good reason to be embarrassed: the airborne troops had used the obstacle course only once, for demonstration exercises. That was more than a year ago.

During the current training year, the airborne troops have planned high achievements in competition, including tactical fire training. But these obligations have not been reinforced properly with organizational work. This was talked about with much concern at the latest party conference in the unit, where the tasks for communists resulting from the decisions of the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee Plenum were discussed. The lecturer and those who gave speeches cited some words from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the Plenum about the fact that "Good organization, efficiency and discipline are indispensable requirements, both in the center and in local areas."



It is good organization, efficiency and discipline, those crucial factors for success and indispensable conditions for attaining good final results, which are lacking among the unit's staff, party committee, commanders of subunits and those responsible for the quality and effectiveness of combat training. That is why tactical fire training exercises in the unit are conducted in the notorious "reduced version" and the airborne troops advance to the attack at a walk.

9887

CSO: 1801/129

## GROUND FORCES

### OFFICER WOUNDED IN GRENADE TRAINING

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Correspondent Lt Col A. Alyab'ev of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District: "He Used His Own Body to Shield a Soldier. Courage. Bravery. Nobility," with a Follow-up by G. Glushkova of Tashkent]

[Text] That day, the motorized rifle troops were practicing grenade throwing in field exercises. Lieutenant Yuriy Mazuka, a platoon commander, was instructing one of the groups. The young officer attentively watched the actions of his subordinates. It didn't escape his notice that a soldier who had recently arrived in the subunit was very nervous.

The platoon commander tried to encourage the soldier and gave him some advice on safety precautions. And the soldier seemed to calm down and got down to executing the drill. At this point, something unforeseen occurred: after he had pulled the pin and wound up to throw the grenade, the soldier released his grip too soon. The grenade fell right next to the trench.

The lieutenant made his decision immediately. He kicked the grenade a little farther away with the toe of his boot and fell into the trench to shield the soldier with his own body.

The grenade exploded. Fragments flew over the trench. But one of them wounded the lieutenant.

He was immediately sent to a hospital and received the necessary medical care.

The platoon commander risked his own life to save the life of a soldier. How does the lieutenant feel now? Here is a new report from Tashkent. It is a tale of how the doctors at the district military hospital are struggling to save the officer's life.

The wound was serious. A fragment had landed in his head. Lieutenant Yu. Mazuka had lost his vision. The high-level professional skill on the part of the neurosurgeons, headed by Lieutenant Colonel of the Medical Services V. Petrov, plus new methods in diagnostics enabled an operation to be performed which, at first glance, was incredible.

With the aid of ultrasonics, it was determined exactly where the fragment was. A magnetic needle was inserted into the wound canal. The fragment began to move slowly towards the needle. It moved along the same path by which it had reached a given point. That is, it didn't touch the surrounding undamaged tissue.

The operation lasted about 2 hours and was a success. The skill of the neurosurgeons was up to the task. Yuriy can see again. He is recovering.

9887

CSO: 1801/129

## GROUND FORCES

### PHYSICAL TRAINING SHORTCOMINGS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by BOYEVOYE ZNAMYA Correspondent Reserve Senior Lt V. Dan'shin: "Starts Without Finishes"]

[Text] The first time I happened to be in this subunit was during last spring, when the motorized rifle troops received an unsatisfactory evaluation at the practice inspection in physical training.

Officer R. Roy assured the members of the commission: "We will take the shortcomings into consideration and correct the situation. We will use all our resources to accomplish this."

Recently, we visited the subunit together with the inspectors, Master of Sport Major V. Sinyakin and candidate for the title of Master of Sport Major V. Gayenko. The regular inspection in physical training took place that day.

In front of the entrance to the sport training area was a poster with a forceful slogan: "Motorized Rifle Troops! Let's Pass the Inspection with High Evaluations!"

This is a good slogan. However, we were in for a disappointment at the sport training area itself: everywhere there were pieces of bricks and empty tin cans underfoot and clothing was being dried on the parallel bars.

The farther we went, the worse it got. The cross-country course was unprepared. The starting and finish lines had not been marked and there weren't any chest numbers for the participants in the cross-country run.

The first men to take the test were Captain A. Aytmukhametov's subordinates. But only five men from the entire company came to the starting line with the commander. Next to the others' names in the register were monotonous entries: this man is sick, that one is on detail, another is on a trip.

But, perhaps those that did show up at the starting line produced good results? Nothing of the sort. It took Lance Corporal T. Turkmenov 13 minutes and 40 seconds to run the 3 kilometer course. Lance Corporal K. Akhmataliev needed 15 minutes to run the course. And the members of the commission waited for 21 minutes at the finish line for Captain A. Aytmukhametov. But they didn't wait until the end for him.

Nor was the situation in other subunits any better. Putting it bluntly, it was a bitter experience to observe how some officers passed the inspection in physical training. Many officers used any pretext to avoid the inspection. For example, prior to that cross-country run, on the table near the inspecting officer was a tall, solid stack of medical record booklets. What sorts of illnesses hadn't been entered in the booklets by some officers in haste! Captain G. Ashakin and others displayed such "resourcefulness." But won't this "resourcefulness" boomerang on them if they have to take action in conditions as similar as possible to combat?

Some officers had poor results with sport equipment. Captains V. Peklin and A. Cherepkov received unsatisfactory evaluations for exercises on the horizontal bar. Senior Lieutenant V. Myasnikov, Lieutenants V. Mironov and N. Skurikhin barely got satisfactory evaluations for jumps across the vaulting horse. Is it any wonder that their subordinates appeared helpless on the same equipment and, to put it mildly, did not show themselves to be any better at the hand-to-hand combat area?

In general, past history repeated itself. Again solemn assurances poured out this time that by spring "we will correct, make up for shortcomings and raise physical training to the proper level," etc. But, won't such promises once again turn out to be empty phrases?

9887

CSO: 1801/129

## NAVAL FORCES

### SPECIAL OFFICERS' TRAINING CLASS

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Capt 1st Rank N. Remizov: "Perceiving Commander's Skill"]

[Text] The command sounded: "Begin to accomplish exercises!", and the drill of a group of officers--students of the Higher Special Naval Officers' Classes--began. Training is taking place in a room, on a simulator which permits working out various problems of anti-submarine [ASW] training. The subject of the drill: "The attack of a submarine by a single ship with the employment of depth charge rockets."

As part of the group which arrived in the training room are primarily those who, prior to arrival for the classes, occupied the posts of ship's executive officers and department commanders. But today they are operating in the role of commanders of ships.

Captain 3d Rank N. Shumlyakovskiy is the first to take the test on the simulator. The leader of the drill, Captain 1st Rank L. Zykov, makes the conditions under which the student is to operate as difficult as possible. But Shumlyakovskiy displays genuine commander's self-control, analyzes the tactical situation competently, and guesses the "enemy's" cunning maneuvers. And here an advantageous position for the attack is selected. Shumlyakovskiy confirms the target data and gives the command to open fire. The exercise was accomplished successfully. The officer does not conceal his satisfaction.

Now Captain-Lieutenant I. San'ko steps forth in the commander's role. He has his difficulties--until arriving for training the officer commanded a missile-gunnery department, but today thorough knowledge of the sonar and mine and torpedo armament is required of him. For the present, the young officer does not have quite enough knowledge. This is why, on the whole organizing the work of the ship's ASW section competently, he also committed a number of inaccuracies: he did not consider the technical standards for reloading the anti-submarine rocket launchers and erred in giving the commands to open sonar watch. The leader also pointed all this out to him.

One more student--Captain-Lieutenant A. Tikhonov-- replaces his comrade on the "commander's place." He was recently the executive officer of the escort ship "Svirepyy." He acquired much experience in this post. But the executive's experience is still not a guarantee for successful actions as a ship's commander. At the

most difficult moment in accomplishing the exercise on the simulator Tikhonov had not quite enough intuition. He could not make a deep estimate of the tactical situation as a commander should. As a result--loss of contact with the underwater "enemy" and...failure.

If one must train, do it well. And this happens. This is why they conduct such drills, so that here, in the training room, gaps in the officers' tactical training can be disclosed and eliminated and so that in the future, when the time comes for them to head crews, they are ready to operate confidently, competently, and with knowledge of the matter.

The officers are helped in this by the leader of the drills, Captain 1st Rank Zikov. He evaluates each success and each failure of the officers deeply and comprehensively and analyzes their causes from positions of his rich service experience.

...The next officer sets out for the simulator. Drilling continues. The attainment of commander's skill continues.

Our correspondent requested honored figure of science and technology of the RSFSR, Doctor of Naval Sciences and Professor Captain 1st Rank V. Abchuk, to express his opinion on the lessons in the officers' classes and on the organization of the training process.

The Higher Special Naval Officers' Classes are rightly called a "small academy." In the course of instruction here the officers supplement their supply of knowledge and skills and they generate the lofty moral and combat qualities which the commanders of ships need.

Among the teachers of the classes are prominent scientists and officers with much experience who have a wealth of experience in the command of ships. By the way, the leader of the described drill, Captain 1st Rank Zikov, was commander of the missile cruiser "Vitse-Admiral Drozd" in the recent past. The instructor personnel of the Higher Special Naval Officers' Classes are striving to conduct the training and indoctrinational process in such a way as not simply to give the students one or another sum of knowledge, but also to help them to work out the correct course to further service and clearly see the prospects for their professional growth. This is attained by an individual approach to the training of officers, a profound analysis of the level of training of each of them, consideration of the special features of their psychology and characters, and so forth. The teachers of the classes visit the ships and units regularly and study the life of the fleet. Here, special attention is devoted to those ships where the students served prior to arrival for training.

The development of the training-material base which is found in the classes has special significance for bringing the instruction closer to naval practice. The successes achieved in this matter also permit the conduct of fruitful drills which further the quality training of candidates for the commander's post. We now have the task of attaining the improvement of the training-material base to such a level that it meets not only today's, but also tomorrow's training combat activity of the Navy. Both the teachers and the students will make their contribution to the accomplishment of this task in the new training year.

6367

CSO: 1801/133



## NAVAL FORCES

### ANTI-SUBMARINE SEARCH TRAINING

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Capt G. Torzhok, Northern Fleet: "Anti-Submarine Personnel Attack a Target"]

[Text] The crew of an anti-submarine airplane conducted a rather successful search, but the aviators were not satisfied with their work. But you see, it appeared that they had succeeded in attaining a level of skill about which they only dreamed quite recently. And now the commander of the airplane, Major I. Masliy, catching the mood of his subordinates, automatically fell to thinking: "I never would have believed that the coordination of the crew which has been attained would cause new problems."

On the way to the flight shack Masliy exchanged impressions with the crew's navigator, Major V. Volosatyy. The latter, too, was concerned with the thought which occupied the commander. The search for the underwater "enemy" seemed to be too long and protracted. And so it turned out that they, the anti-submarine personnel, left the submariners with favorable moments to seize the initiative. And the fact that the latter did not exploit the opportunities which were granted them was of little comfort. In a real battle, the opposing side probably would not commit such an error.

But how to reduce the time to establish contact with a submarine and increase its reliability? On the eve of the next drill the entire crew scrupulously analyzed the variations of the combat maneuver. The navigator recreated the tactical background and determined the moment of the appearance of the blip signalling the target. And then the familiar situation began: the submariners tried to hide, and the aviators--to set out the buoys. Finally, contact with the target was reliably established. But how much time had elapsed? A bit too much. The "enemy" can exploit the slightest delay. How can the search time be reduced still more? And the navigator again undertook the calculations.

The first outline of an idea soon appeared for Major Volosatyy. But for the present, he did not hurry with final conclusions. He wanted to check himself and confirm his views in reality. Therefore, he decided to consult with a more experienced colleague from another crew. The latter looked attentively at the diagrams for a long time and recommended introducing several corrections; however, he suddenly concluded:



"Your intentions are good. But how can they be brought to a conclusion? Everything, you see, is difficult; otherwise, new tactical procedures would be generated every day."

Of course, the problem of the crew's irreproachable flying skill also concerned Major Volosatyy. In other words, the technique for accomplishing what had been conceived proved to be too difficult. The navigator was tormented by doubts for several days: why did he undertake the matter? He again turned to an experienced specialist-- submariner V. Shoshin. The latter, becoming acquainted with the materials, drew the conclusion: what had been conceived was of unquestioned interest. Such a matter cannot be mastered with a rush. And Shoshin advised:

"And what if we give some thought to your idea together? Then, perhaps, we will succeed in implementing it more rapidly."

There proved to be many who wanted to help. The key question--increasing the accuracy in setting out the buoys--all the same was given to Shoshin who proposed changing the maneuver of the airplane. But new difficulties arose here. Calculations were to be performed for the use of the proposed procedure in various weather, in relation to various types of underwater targets of an actively operating "enemy," and under conditions of heavy atmospheric and sonar interference.... No one knows how much time Major Volosatyy alone would have spent on such painstaking work. But together results were achieved rather quickly.

Major Masliy was immediately interested in the new tactical procedure. He was not disturbed by the sharply increased requirements for the work of the crew and for the piloting technique. At first, they "broke in" the innovation only on a complex simulator. But even after the recorders began to record the crew's excellent actions, Masliy did not reduce the tempo of the lessons. He noted to the navigator: "We will not hurry. Otherwise a valuable idea can be ruined." And the drills continued under more difficult conditions. Later, by now during flights, surface ships began to be used as targets, and the navigator worked from instruments beneath a hood. The results pleased and provided hopes. But for the present, these were only drills.

Finally, the examination on a tactical flying exercise. Under difficult weather conditions and with poor hydrology of the sea the crew under the command of Major Masliy employed the new procedure in the assigned area. The aviators reduced the consumption of buoys one-and-a-half-fold and the time to establish contact and classify the submarine was cut in half. Subsequent flights confirmed that the reliability of the contact with the submarine had also increased significantly.

Followers of Masliy's crew soon appeared. At the next tactical flying exercise the anti-submarine personnel demonstrated high results in the search for the underwater "enemy." The new tactical procedure justified itself under conditions which approached a combat situation to the maximum.

6367

CSO: 1801/133

## NAVAL FORCES

### CONTENTS OF 'NAVAL HERALD', DECEMBER 1981

Moscow MORSKOY SBORNIK in Russian No 12, Dec 81 (signed to press 4 Dec 81) pp 1-2

[Text] Contents	Page
-----------------	------

"The Source of Our Victories--In the Leadership of the CPSU".....	5
"The Failure of the Blitzkrieg Strategy" - N. V'yunenko.....	8

#### THE DECISIONS OF THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS--IMPLEMENT THEM!

"Combat Readiness--The Chief Concern of the Commander" - A. Kalinin.....	14
"Naval Chronicle" .....	19

#### NAVAL ART

"Analysis of the Experience of Japan's Submarine Combat Operations in the Pacific Ocean During the Years of World War II" - A. Pushkin.....	22
---	----

#### PARTY-POLITICAL WORK AND MILITARY INDOCTRINATION

"On the Command of Duty and the Heart" - V. Gromak.....	35
"V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on the Indoctrination of Communist Morality in Soviet People and the Men of the Armed Forces" - I. Povalyayev.....	39

#### COMBAT TRAINING

"Who Is Training Our Relief" - I. Gordeyev.....	44
"Relearning--An Important Matter" - V. Slesarev.....	49
"The Scientific-Technical Revolution and Navigation" - V. Shandabylov.....	51
"Physical Exercises In Flight" - B. Yevstaf'yev and Ye. Naumenko.....	55
"Libya: Yesterday and Tomorrow" - N. Gavrilenko.....	57

#### PAGES OF HISTORY

"For Our Capital!" - N. Andreyev.....	62
"Knowing No Fear, Knowing No Obstacle..." - B. Barkhatov.....	68
"The Assault Force Went Into Battle...." - V. Khalabuda.....	69
"Calendar of Naval Dates to be Remembered for January-June 1982".....	72

ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT	Page
"Protection of Underwater Cable Communication Lines" - V. Vasil'yev and A. Katanovich.....	73
ON FOREIGN FLEETS	
"On the Anti-Detente Course" - N. Kabalan.....	77
"The American Press Indicates".....	82
"Reports, Facts".....	-
CRITIQUE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY	
"Seamen in the Battle of Moscow" - M. Glubotskiy.....	83
"In Those Terrible Years" - S. Zakharov.....	85
"From Foreign Journals".....	87
"From the Editor's Mail".....	-
"Privileges for Active Service Servicemen".....	88
"Thematic Plan for the Journal MORSKOY SBORNIK for the Year 1982".....	90
"Index of Articles Published in the Journal MORSKOY SBORNIK in 1981".....	92

COPYRIGHT: "Morskoy sbornik", 1981

6367

CSO: 1801/133

## NAVAL FORCES

### SUBMARINES: TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

#### Torpedo Attack Training

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Capt 3d Rank V. Ivanov (Red Banner Pacific Ocean Fleet): "A Blow from the Depths"]

[Text] Time that had been compressed into a tight spring during drills has now materialized, during the execution of specific military training missions, into seconds that have been won from the operational standards. The submarine commander notes with satisfaction the precise, coordinated work of the sailors.

During an emergency dive of the ship, specialists of the engineering department under Engr-Capt 3d Rank Zheleznov acted above reproach. This unit was augmented not long ago by young sailors. All of them passed within the prescribed time the examination for clearance to perform service without supervision and had become full-fledged members of the friendly family of submariners. From their first day the novices were surrounded by concern and attention. Experienced specialists undertook to act as patrons for them. The department commander personally monitored the training of the young draft. On the recommendation of a mechanical engineer, the subunit's Komsomol activists promptly noted in the wall newspaper each success by each sailor; this helped in developing competitiveness and sharp rivalry, not only among the novices but also among those who were helping them.

"The horizon is clear," reports watch sonarman Seagoing Warrant Officer V. Tel'minov.

The submarine commander's glance fell on the plotting board of the tactical situation. The crew faced a complicated task: to detect an enemy convoy and attack the main target. To attack safely without being detected, by outwitting the ASW escort. The ship's weapons team had worked out several attack variants during practices. But which would be the most reliable in the given case? Two wrinkles crossed the officers' high forehead, and his glance became sharper and more concentrated. A commander has no right to make a mistake.

Seagoing Warrant Officer V. Tel'minov, who is recognized as a master of his business, acts faultlessly. He detects the "enemy" convoy at maximum range, and shortly thereafter, through a cacophony of the sounds with which the ocean is so liberal, manages to single out the main target's noise. After the sonarman's report

that he has detected the "enemy," the report of Capt-Lt V. Biryukov, commander of the mine-and-torpedo department, which is rated excellent, about the readiness to employ weapons, arrives.

In passing, it could be pointed out that, by chance, at the moment the "enemy" ship was detected, the submarine happened to be on a course angle that was convenient for attack. But there was nothing accidental about it. Taking up an advantageous position was predetermined by the fact that the submarine commander knew well the waters involved in the operation and the combat potential and tactical methods of the opposing side, and he knew how, in adjusting to the situation, to choose the only reliable attack option.

The command was heard throughout the compartments:

"Torpedo attack!"

Upon the order, Capt-Lt V. Biryukov, Seagoing Warrant Officer M. Pomazan and Sr-Smn L. Misyurev introduced the prescribed values into the torpedoes. They are experienced specialists, and in this situation, which approached actual combat to the maximum, they surpassed the standard for preparing weapons for battle.

"Fire!"

The submarine rocks softly--the torpedoes have gone. Soon the sonarman reports that their noise has merged with that of the main target. This is a victory. However, the submarine commander does not hasten to congratulate the crew on success. He knows that the escorts are at the ready and will now try to attack the submariners. He is not mistaken this time either. One of the "enemy" ships, as the sonarman reports, has taken up an approaching course. Now it is important not to be observed.

The submarine sharply changes the submergence depth, course and speed. While this maneuver is being performed, Capt-Lt V. Biryukov's subordinates manages to reload the torpedo tubes, and the ship's combat team works out data for a new attack.

Thus, without having observed the submarine, the ASW ship takes up its place in the formation and now is punished for premature complacency: a torpedo released in sniper fashion passes right under its keel. Still another success!

...In the submarine compartments, it seems that the smiles of the sailors, who are glad about the difficult and always-desired victory, have become brighter.

#### Missile Nuclear Submarine Training

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Capt-3d Rank S. Tyukachev (Red Banner Northern Fleet): "The Frontline Touch"]

[Text] These were not the first days that the nuclear-powered missile-armed submarine had sailed the ocean's depths. The crew's workdays were strenuous to the maximum: emergency drills and training periods in specialties, watches and damage-control practice. The miles traveled are expensive, and each must be used to maximum benefit.



Capt-Lt V. Kilychev, party organization secretary, after being relieved from watch, headed for his cabin. The officer was getting ready to rest: the night watch had been difficult. However, on entering his cabin he heard from the ship's relay loudspeaker the commander's voice:

"Comrade submariners! In these latitudes, where our nuclear-power missile carrier is traveling, in the fiery days of the Great Patriotic War Northern Fleet submarines heroically joined battle with the Fascist aggressors and sank the enemy ships in masterly fashion. Our cruise is for training. Here at sea we should study that which is necessary for war, study intensely and effectively. As is the custom of the initiators of competition in the Navy. And this means that each submariner should act in any training situation as he would in actual battle, without indulgence or oversimplification. I order: sonarmen and helmsmen, electricians and those who work in the hold—greater vigilance! Service the equipment as your fathers and grandfathers did in the war years, and be worthy of their glory!"

During those minutes, Capt-Lt Kolychev still had not known that the ship's commander had received a combat-training mission: to proceed to a given area of the sea and to inflict from underwater a missile blow on an "enemy." Everything on the ship went into motion, and preparations for executing the complicated mission proceeded at the battle stations. The party organization secretary had no time for rest. According to frontline tradition, the communists assembled in the captain's stateroom in order to discuss quickly the procedure for the forthcoming work with the people, to assign members and to tell them where they should apply their efforts to mobilize the sailors for high vigilance during conduct of the watch and the servicing of weapons and equipment.

Time for carrying out responsibilities rushed headlong, and already now the practice alert alarm sounds throughout the compartments. Commander of the missile department (BCh-2) Capt-Lt A. Nosov begins to receive reports about the readiness of the battle stations and systems. All the missileers have stayed within the standards. Seagoing Warrant Officer S. Shleyev's subordinates have bettered them by 10 percent.

And this is not accidental. The department's mate, Seagoing Warrant Officer S. Shleyev, conducts each training practice at a high procedural level, with a complicated background, he skillfully maintains competitiveness, and he organizes mutual assistance among his subordinates with precision.

The missileers take an example from the seagoing warrant officer in everything. Incidentally, Communist Shelev's authority is high not just within his team. He has been elected secretary of the department's party organization more than once and has been awarded the Order of the Red Star for successes in military and political training. The team has for several years borne the high title of "excellent."

Would it seem that a department commander, having such specialists, would worry? They are accustomed to "excellent" evaluations here. But Capt-Lt Nosov nevertheless was worried. And not just because he had had very little experience in independent work in the new position. But primarily because each missile attack is nonrepeatable, even though he had experienced several typical episodes. Their variations are determined by the tactical situation, and here ship commander Capt-1st Rank V. Zhuravlev is inexhaustible in creativity. Even when the terms are set for

a relatively simple mission, he invariably tries to give the missileers additional scenario elements, and, as they say, no one should be bored. And right now Capt-1st Lt Nosov is the picture of tense expectancy.

The portraits of Northern Fleet submariners and the war years' best specialists look at the BCh-2 commander from the bulkhead. It has become a tradition on the ship that the sonarmen and helmsmen, those who work in the hold, the missileers, the torpedo handlers, and the navigation electricians vie for the right to be called their successors in the crew. Almost every naval specialist has his own moral reference point, his own Northern Fleet hero, whom the submariners of the 1980's imitate in their deeds.

On this occasion fulfillment of the most complicated scenario fell to the lot of the sonarmen and the helmsmen, and also to the sailors of the engineering department. It is they who have to labor especially greatly in order to provide reliably for the ship's complicated maneuvering, for repeated changes in speed, course and depth of submergence, and for evasion of the enemy's ASW forces and weapons. They did everything required to make the blow on the "enemy" a surprise. It is true, on this occasion the missile launch was simulated. But indeed, each "mute" (as they call it) firing is a most serious rehearsal for the real thing.

At the critique the ship's commander noted the teamwork in the activity of the missileers, navigators and engineering-department specialists. He said that, thanks to the crew's combat teamwork, the target, as analysis indicated, could have been destroyed by the first missile. In congratulating the crew on an excellent evaluation, the commander assessed highly the increasing military skill of officers A. Nosov, A. Leonov and Seagoing Warrant Officer S. Shleyev.

"These submariners acted as if they were in the front lines, they completely earned the title of successors of the best war-years' specialists," he said in a broadcast of the ship's radio news that was dedicated to the results of the voyage.

The crew of the nuclear-powered missile-armed submarine has taken a new step toward fulfillment of the socialist commitments adopted in honor of the 60th anniversary of the forming of the USSR. It has solved a training task excellently, as befits an initiator of competition in the Navy.

#### Physical Training for Submariners

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Capt-2d Rank B. Podoprigora (Red Banner Pacific Ocean Fleet): "The Ocean Tests One"]

[Text] The submarine maneuvered during closure with a detachment of "enemy" combat ships. It faced the problem of detecting and attacking the main target.

It was not a simple task, and it was complicated still more by the fact that the scenario was received when the crew, on completing a lengthy, difficult ocean voyage, was approaching its base. This disconcerted the commander also. He did not doubt for a moment the staunchness of his crew, its readiness to carry out a combat training task. But simultaneously, the experienced officer understood that, after working well in the ocean, the people were tired and needed rest. Fulfillment of

the order was complicated still more by the fact that strong seas coming from the northeast were making themselves felt even in the depths.

Under these circumstances, the attack's success depended greatly upon the sonarmen. They also had operated with full exertion of effort during the voyage, and right now the main load fell on them.

"Everything will be normal, we will not let you down," Sr-Lt A. Maloletkin assured the commander. Soon the sonarman on watch, Seagoing Warrant Officer Sr-Lt Kuptsov, detected the target at maximum range and quickly identified it. The torpedo volley proved to be accurate.

At the base, after reporting about the overall good condition of the crew's health, the ship's physician, Maj Med Serv L. Vilenskiy, stressed that on the long-range voyage, the physical training that had been organized with precision while at sea had helped greatly in fulfillment of the scenario that had arrived unexpectedly for the sailors. It had not only relieved the psychological load but it also promoted increased endurance and an uplift in vital tone.

In preparing for the voyage on this submarine, concern had previously been expressed about supplying the compartments with sports equipment, and the ship's skilled craftsmen had manufactured much equipment. The sports committee, under master of sports Capt-Lt A. Vodyakhin, planned its work for the whole period of the cruise. In considering the specifics of the submariners' service, the basic stress was placed on individual fulfillment by the sailors of previously worked-out sets of physical exercises. They did not forget either about the daily physical drills that take place customarily at the base. They also planned specialized undersea sports days with the inclusion therein of types of sports and exercises of applied military orientation.

The ship's commander and members of the sports committee, in making up the plan, intended that the physical training, large-scale athletic work and competitions that were conducted would promote the overall development of the ship's personnel: it would help to facilitate tolerance of physical and nervous stress, increase endurance and resistance to the effects of the set of negative factors, improve volitional qualities, forestall the onset of fatigue, and preserve high physical capability over a long period of time. On going to sea the best athletes held discussions in the compartment about the necessity for daily engagement in sports. Physical training became one of the determining factors in summing up the results of socialist competition among the combat reliefs.

The commander and the ship's political worker, and also Capt-Lt V. Pavlikov, Lt A. Nebogatikov and other party and Komsomol activists extended constant assistance to the sports committee in implementing what had been planned. Major sports enthusiasts, when given free time, tried to engage in sports exercises. The strength of personal example proved effective. Many undertook training voluntarily. In time off from watch, submariners engaged in weightlifting under the supervision of the ship's strongman, Seagoing Warrant Officer V. Zhidkov. Table tennis and table "hockey" and "football" games enjoyed great popularity, not only enriching the time off but also developing quickness, rapidity of reactions, and mobility in the sailors. Incidentally, I would like to say something special about the table games. It is obvious that there is reason to provide ships centrally with automation games, which enable, let's say, two-sided "sea battles" to be conducted or the malfunctioning of some technical device to be simulated. That is, so the game would be played



with spirit, and puzzling out the game would, incidental to the interest and sporting excitement, help to expand the sailors' military and technical range of interests.

A lengthy underwater cruise is accompanied by no few physical demands on the human body. The limited amount of space, the monotony of the sounds, and many other things are telling. The combat posts are saturated with reliable electronics and automated equipment. As a result, even experimental submarines are tiring at a definite stage of sailing because of the lack of motion and the uniformity of operations, and an external emotional stimulus is necessary for the restoration of efficiency, attention and reactions. Along with the large-scale cultural measures, sports measures are among the main methods for dealing with unfavorable phenomena. It is important only that the measures be diverse and interesting in form and content.

Underwater sports days, as experience indicates, meets these requirements fully. Political worker officer N. Marchenko, himself a master of sports in boxing, subtly felt the moment when a comprehensive competition should start, and he created an initiation group, which represented all of the ship's departments. In the first stage of the sports day, which took place under the slogan, "Train your muscles, respiration and body for military affairs by using them," he checked the general military preparedness: disassembly and reassembly of a carbine, donning protective clothing and breathing equipment rapidly, the giving of first aid to the "wounded," the taking of a gas sample for analysis in a compartment that had had an emergency, and skill in using the underwater alphabet--communication by tapping. During the next stage, the teams competed in gymnastics and strength exercises.

Intense physical-culture drills are held constantly. Before going on watch, compartment commanders conduct brief, energetic exercises with the sailors. Upon being relieved, the submariners do not hurry to rest but train for 10-20 minutes in sports areas: this became a practice of theirs and it helped to sustain a better mood, it improved health, and it developed in the sailors no few valuable qualities that are necessary for the performance of service.

Once, according to a scenario, the outside-water main had unexpectedly sprung a leak. On finding it in a compartment, Sr-Smn S. Chernov was not at a loss. After reporting what had happened to the central post, he began to struggle with the water, and he put a band on the pipe fairly quickly, an act which, of course, required no small amount of effort and great nervous strain. The influx of water stopped. Strong tempering had helped Chernov: he was a rather good athlete and a winner of the VSK badge.

Another occasion is recalled. The submarine was then on a submerged cruise, and once, through the fault of a young seaman, a breakdown occurred in an engineering-department unit. It was not complex in and of itself, but it created noise and affected secrecy of the ship's sailing. Engr-Capt I. N. Butorin and Engr-Sr Lt Pritul took charge of eliminating the malfunction while under way. In darkness and with a high temperature in the compartment, the sailors worked without relief (food was brought directly to the work place) and they coped with the task. Good physical conditioning had helped them.

Each lengthy cruise is an earnest test for the crew. Only thorough, all-around training--including physical training--of the sailors will guarantee the successful solution of all tasks.

## DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

### DOSAAF TRAINING IN BELORUSSIAN SSR

Moscow ZA RULEM in Russian No 11, Nov 81 (signed to press 28 Sep 81) pp 4-5

[Article by V. Savin, chairman of the Belorussian DOSAAF Central Committee:  
"Taking the Feat as the Model!"]

[Text] I was riding along the streets of Orsha with Vasiliy Stepanovich Selezinskiy, chief of the driver training school. I remembered what the city was like immediately following the war: damaged buildings with gaping window spaces, skeletons of pipe, brickpiles, trash--traces of the Hitlerites' barbarity everywhere. Now everything had been renewed and looked so much better! The broad boulevards, modern high-rise apartment houses, new plant buildings, verdant squares....

We were followed by a column of training vehicles and a bus carrying guests of the school--war and labor veterans. We halted on the steep bank of the Dnepr, where a battery of concrete "katyushas" had flung up its rails. This site is dear to the heart of each city resident, of everyone who has studied or is studying at the DOSAAF driver training school, of each instructor, each master. It was from this steep slope that rocket launchers under the command of Captain I.A. Flerov delivered their first strike against the fascist occupiers on 14 July 1941.

The team at the driver training school regularly conduct meetings between the future military drivers and war and labor veterans, mass meetings and formal ceremonies for presenting the driver's license to school graduates. This is what was happening then. The young men were told how the first battery of "katyushas" was formed in Moscow and about the difficulties it experienced as it moved at night without headlights through the woods and thickets toward the front line and about the courage, resourcefulness and skill demonstrated by the drivers of the combat launchers and another 84 motor vehicles hauling personnel, ammunition, fuel and food. And what a devastating effect that first salvo had on a concentration of trains carrying Hitlerites and equipment at the Orsha Railway Junction!

From that first salvo until total victory was achieved over the enemy the Guards mortars created fear among the Hitlerites. The vehicles had to be brought up to the line of fire under the most difficult of conditions. The strictest of discipline and camouflage had to be observed, and positions had to be changed, one

after another and frequently under bombs and artillery fire. The lion's share of the difficulties was borne by those who drove the vehicles.

I watched the students catch with bated breath every word uttered by the veterans, saw how serious their faces became. And their pride knew no bounds when the young men learned that during the years of the Great Patriotic War the front received more than 10,000 launchers, that 30 separate battalions, 101 separate regiments, 15 separate brigades and 7 divisions of the legendary "katyushas" fought the Hitlerites during the concluding phases of the fighting, pounding the enemy unmercifully. Most importantly, however, they became aware of the great skill, courage and heroism required of drivers by combat duty in the Rocket and Artillery Troops.

Heroism, feat.... These lofty concepts will never cease to evoke excitement. Nonetheless, the propagandist is always faced with the question of what means he should use to reach the hearts and minds of the young soldiers with the accomplishments of the older generations, to stimulate them to continue and add to the glorious deeds of their fathers and grandfathers, to selflessly serve the homeland and the cause of communism. Meetings like the one which took place on the bank of the Dnepr are one of the effective and at the same time, accessible means of using living examples to develop loyalty to military duty. One of the forms--not the only one, of course.

When we state with complete justification that the Soviet youth are continuing, developing and adding to the glorious traditions, we are cognizant of the fact that the heroic does not simply pass itself along. It is formed by our entire way of life, by an awareness of the decisive advantages of our state and social structure, by multifaceted political and indoctrinational work.

The republic's motor vehicle and technical schools now have experience in indoctrinating the future military drivers in the combat traditions, in the feats performed by fighters of the revolution in the civil war, in the examples of the mass heroism demonstrated during the Great Patriotic War.

And we do not need to borrow examples, so to speak. The first Hitlerite attacks upon our homeland were taken by Soviet troops located on Belorussian land, by workers of the republic's cities and villages. The heroic two-month defense of the Brest Fortress, the determined defensive battles for Vitebsk and Mogilev, Gomel' and Minsk, Zhlobin and Polotsk, Krichev and Rogachev, for every community--these constituted a massive feat by fighting men of many nationalities. Everyone traveling over the Minsk Highway pays his respects at the Mound of Glory crowned by four bayonets. Four bayonets--symbol of the four fronts which took part in the liberation of our republic.

Occupied but not beaten Soviet Belorussia formed a single combat camp. In every community the flames of the people's rage flared up with unrestrained force. A total of 997 partisan detachments, combined into 213 brigades, 258 separate detachments and an extensive network of party and Komsomol Underground were active in the republic. It was in Orsha that Komsomol member Yuriy Smirnov performed his immortal feat. The city gave birth to the partisan detachment led by

depot chief Konstantin Sergeyevich Zaslonov (detachment commissar was today's Hero of Socialist Labor and Belorussian SSR Minister of Motor Transport Anatoliy Yevgen'yevich Andreyev), which was to become legendary. Zaslonov's men conducted 122 battles in the enemy's rear area, destroying around 7,000 enemy soldiers and officers, derailed 198 Hitlerite troop trains and blew up 174 bridges.

Naturally, the team had the Orsha Driver Training School make skillful use of the examples of heroism for indoctrinating the students. And we can say with certainty that this team's successes in the socialist competition and its quality training of drivers are based on well-organized military-patriotic work. I consider it important in connection with this to stress the fact that these are not isolated examples but universal occurrences, so to speak, since they constitute part of a large political job--the heroic-patriotic indoctrination of the upcoming generation in the republic, carried out under the leadership of party organizations by the Komsomol, trade unions, DOSAAF, sports and other public organizations. Implementing decisions coming out of the 25th and 26th Congresses of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee on improving the ideological, political and indoctrinational work, the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee has developed a comprehensive plan for the communist indoctrination of the republic youth. And the defense Society's training organizations base their military-patriotic work on this comprehensive plan. The publicizing of the heroism and valor demonstrated in battles fought for the socialist homeland's freedom and independence as I have already stated, has a prominent place in the collectives of the driver training and technical schools.

The Pinsk Combined Technical School, best in the republic in 1981, arranged a discussion of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's book "Malaya zemlya." It was read in all the training groups, and the students later met with participants in the events described--Warrant Officer Pavel Leonidovich Shevchenko and Warrant Officer Veniamin Nikolayevich Kursov. The latter is now the director of a local museum. The day the book was discussed everyone read on a transparency hung in the school lobby the following words from "Malaya zemlya": "History has known many isolated heroic feats, but only in our great nation have the Soviet people led by our great party demonstrated the fact that they are capable of mass heroism."

Heroes of the frontline roads performed many feats during the war years. This was the title of a special evening meeting in the Gomel' Combined Technical School: "The Military Motor Vehicle Driver--A Heroic Profession." The students were visited by chauffeurs who had performed in the fighting, prominent drivers and shock workers of communist labor from local motor transport enterprises. The evening made a big impression upon the students.

The heroic-patriotic propaganda work at the Minsk Model Combined Technical School is rich in content, expressive and diverse. A prominent place is assigned to lectures, reports and special evening meetings, to which veterans of the revolution, the civil war and the Great Patriotic War, soldiers, sergeants and officers from the garrison are invited. Recently, during such an evening activity held on the eve of the 64th anniversary of Great October, the students were



addressed by Vladimir Adamovich Vaverov, a participant in the storming of the Winter Palace and member of the CPSU since 1917. The 87-year-old veteran's life is full of heroic events. The young men listened with enormous interest to his account of the armed uprising in Petrograd and of the battles fought to establish soviet power against the White Guards and interventionists during the civil war. A former shepherd boy from the Vitebsk area, V. A. Vaverov became a fitter at the Putilov Plant, renowned for its revolutionary traditions. In the spring of 1915 he was drafted into the navy and assigned to the training vessel "Okean" in Kronshtadt, where the events of February, 1917, found him. On 3 April he was sent at the head of a group of sailors from the "Okean" to the Finlyandskiy Terminal to meet Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, who was returning from emigration. In the October fighting he fought elbow-to-elbow with the Red Guardsmen as a member of the 2d Baltic Fleet Crew against the Junkers in Palace Square and took part in the capture of extremely important points in Petrograd. Then there were the civil war fronts, the years of the first five-year plans, the Great Patriotic War.... Wherever the party sent the revolutionary sailor, holder of the Order of the Red Banner, he served it loyally and honestly....

That same evening talks were presented by Hero of Socialist Labor Ye. I. Klimchenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and Hero of the Soviet Union Ye. G. Mazanik--fearless partisan scout, who helped to destroy the Hitlerite executioner Kube.

Military-patriotic propaganda takes on especially broad scope during the commemoration of historic dates such as Victory Day and Soviet Army and Navy Day, and during special months of mass defense work. Quite frequently these activities bring a stream of freshness into the work performed daily, persistently and painstakingly by instructors and production training masters. In most of the collectives they are an inseparable part of the comprehensive indoctrination. I would like to give just one of a great many examples.

Filipp Polikarpovich Mikhaylov, former tankman and retired captain, served as production training master almost a quarter of a century at the Mogilev Combined Technical School. He covered a long and difficult path over the roads of the war. The tank mechanic/driver fought on Belorussian soil and defended Moscow. On 7 November 1941 he took part in a parade in Red Square. From the parade--into battle. He fought at Prokhorovka and then in the fighting to liberate Belorussia and the Baltic area.

Filipp Polikarpovich is able to arrange the classes so that he has time to talk about the skill and the courage demonstrated by the tankmen and motor vehicle drivers during the war years. The veteran frequently talks with the students outside of class. He has helped many of them at a difficult time. This is why he receives letters from former students in the military subunits, why the young men try to make their first visit at the school to Philipp Polikarpovich when they receive a short leave or are discharged into the reserve.

Many of the students, past and present, at our schools and in our technical sports clubs and many of the instructors are constantly active in the establishment of museums, rooms and nooks of glory, on a volunteer basis, in the erection of monuments, obelisks and memorial markers, in the organization of automobile and motorcycle competitions for prizes named after famous fellow countrymen and GTO [ready for work and defense] multiple-event competitions and in the conduct of lessons of courage at the Eternal Flame and excursions devoted to the theme "My Homeland--The USSR."

The students unquestionably benefit from their ties with the military motor vehicle operators and trips to the military subunits, where the students acquaint themselves with the training and the lives of soldiers and with the combat equipment. F. M. Lyakh, chief of the Minsk school and D. S. Piyanzin, his deputy for training and indoctrinational work, devote the most serious attention to such activities. The training process in most of our schools is arranged so that the students receive the greatest possible moral and physical conditioning, so that every class strengthens the students' will and develops initiative--the prerequisites for manifesting responsibility, military discipline and courage.

The Minsk school also skillfully utilizes the 100-kilometer march, which is conducted in the final phase of training. They always work on tasks approaching those performed by the military motor vehicle drivers in field exercises.

The race route passes by the Mound of Glory and through Khatyn'--sites sacred to our people. They usually hold brief formal meetings there and deposit wreaths. All of this motivates the young people to study better, to more thoroughly master the equipment and the principles of military expertise so that they can become experts in the combat and political training and rated specialists more rapidly once they enter the army ranks.

A movement worthy of support has now been initiated at the republic's DOSAAF motor vehicle and technical schools. It involves keeping a chronicle of the training organization, its achievements, the development of the physical plant and the growth of the collective. This is a component of a large patriotic undertaking begun in the republic by the Komsomol three years ago--the creation of a chronicle of the people's glory.

For several years now the republic's DOSAAF organization has held a leading position with respect to the quality of its training of specialists for the Armed Forces. Every third youth drafted into the Soviet Army from our republic has a technical specialty acquired at one of the defense Society's training organizations. The reserves are far from exhausted, however.

"The establishment in the minds of the workers, first and foremost the young generation," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has stated, "of the concepts of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, pride in the Soviet Nation, in our homeland, and a readiness to come to the defense of socialism's gains, has been and remains one of the party's most important tasks."

We defense Society workers are aware of the fact that in order to successfully accomplish the tasks involved in preparing the youth for military service, we must improve the level of all the training work and of the military-patriotic indoctrination as an important element in the overall system of communist indoctrination of the workers.

Copyright: "Za rulem," 1981

11499

CSO: 1801/138



## DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

### EDITORIAL DISCUSSES ACHIEVEMENTS AND SHORTCOMINGS IN AEROCLUBS

Moscow KRYL'YA RODINY in Russian No 10, Oct 81 (signed to press 14 Sep 81) pp 1-1

[Article: "The Aeroclub and the Primary Organization"]

[Text] Instructors with the Serpukhovskiy Aviation Sportsclub are discussed with gratitude by the defense team at the Podol'sk Machinery Plant imeni M.I. Kalinin. Group and section leaders from among the plant's DOSAAF activists were trained at the club. Demonstration classes are conducted to help them, and the young instructors take part in club seminars.

Workers at the Bogodukhov Aeroclub are linked by bonds of strong friendship with the primary organizations of schools. A rural club for young pilots was created at the initiative of the club's communists, who thoroughly study the requests of the kids. The club is in its fourth year.

Through the efforts of the Leningrad Aeroclub a number of enterprises and many of the city's VUZ's have delta-gliding (del'taplanerist) sections, which have attracted hundreds of devotees of this sport.

The aeroclub and the primary organization! They are cooperating more and more, and the objective of this cooperation is to perfect, to improve mass defense and sportwork. This is only natural. The primary organization has a special place with respect to the fulfillment of the large tasks facing DOSAAF. They are rightly called the basis, the foundation of DOSAAF. It is there that the workers, primarily the youth, learn the basics of military affairs, become involved in classes in technical military types of sports including aviation sports, and acquire the knowledge and skills essential to the future soldier.

In recent years many of the collectives have stepped up their work. The efforts of the DOSAAF members at Moscow Technical School No 30 are worthy of attention. They are goal-oriented aimed at preparing the youth to defend the homeland, at developing selfless patriots capable of providing a devastating rebuff for any aggressor. They also have functioning groups for the study of principles of military affairs, sports teams and sections for the military technical types of sports. Lessons in courage are held, as are meetings with heroes of battles and labor. The students take part in paramilitary marches and games and meet the GTO [ready for work and defense] standards, especially the third level "Strength and

Courage." During the war years students of the capital's trade schools used their own funds to build a squadron of combat aircraft. It was called the "Labor Reserve." The pilots of that squadron fought the enemy valorously. One of its fighting men, G.V. Zimin, former student at an FZU [factory training school] is now a Marshal of Aviation and Hero of the Soviet Union. He presented the school's museum of combat glory a mock-up of the Yak-9 aircraft bearing on its side the inscription "Labor Reserve." The students meet with great excitement with this squadron's veterans. The youth are loyal to the glorious traditions of the older generation.

KRYL'YA RODINY has carried articles about the experience of a number of defense collectives of Leningrad, Komsomol'sk-na-Amure and Khar'kov, the successes of which are due in great part to the work performed by the aeroclubs. A considerable portion of the primary organizations are still performing poorly, however, and many DOSAAF members take practically no part in their affairs and are not involved in the sports activities.

The importance of military-patriotic indoctrination of the Soviet people was underscored once more at the 26th CPSU Congress. In connection with this, the DOSAAF teams are expected to be reliable assistants to the party organizations in the publicizing of the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the Communist Party, the Soviet people and their Armed Forces, and to demonstrate clearly and convincingly the CPSU's guiding role in the building of a communist society, its unceasing concern for the people's welfare and the tireless practical work it performs to implement the Leninist foreign and domestic policy.

DOSAAF committees need to give greater attention to the militancy of the primary organizations, meet with the activists locally and help them to resolve urgent problems, and to summarize and disseminate the experience of the outstanding. Special attention should be given to the aviation and other military technical sports, activities which help the youth work more effectively in production and to prepare themselves better for service in the army.

The aeroclubs have a large role in the publicizing of aviation knowledge and skills and of aerial sports at enterprises, educational institutions, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Far from all of them are aerosport centers, however. These include the Azerbaijan Aeroclub, as an example. Model aircraft buffs are poorly trained in Azerbaijan, and nothing is being done about preparing replacements for the present sportsmen. During the past three years the republic has not sent teams to the All-Union youth competitions. This year the republic's composite team did not take part in the national free-flight model championship competition. And not too long ago Azerbaijanis were members of the USSR's composite teams and were among the best Soviet model aircraft sportsmen, with large victories at international competitions to their credit. It is surprising that the republic's DOSAAF Central Committee is not doing anything about this situation.

Not all of our aeroclubs enjoy popularity among the DOSAAF members, and not many people in the oblast or the city know of their existence. "I live in Donetskaya

Oblast," reader Igor' Terekhov of Konstantinovka states in a letter to the editors. "I would like to become involved in flying activities and aviation sports, but I do not know where to go. Please send me some addresses if possible." This letter speaks for itself.

Who is the central figure in the training of the future group member, the future sportsman? The instructor, the leader of the section, group or team. The training of instructors should obviously be the most important duty of the clubs, where there are veteran instructors and the required sports facilities. It would be a good thing, following the example of the Serpukhov workers, to create courses for the future group leaders, to constantly help them perfect their methodological skill, to periodically schedule tests of their knowledge and their practical performance.

The primary organizations, in turn, should make skillful use of the aeroclubs' training facilities for purposes of achieving the broad involvement of Society members, especially the youth, in the study of the principles of aviation affairs. Unfortunately, not enough is yet being done to fulfill the demand set for the Society's clubs at the fourth Plenum of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee--to constantly assist the defense teams with the creation and the functioning of technical military groups and sections, to make the training equipment, classrooms, firing ranges and visual aids available for this purpose, without disturbing the training process.

The eighth Summer Spartakiad of Peoples of the USSR is designed to further the job of achieving the mass involvement of Soviet workers in regular sports activities and in the meeting of the GTO standards. In the first stage, which begins this year, mass activities will be started in the primary DOSAAF organizations.

The improvement of defense-sports work in the collectives and skillfully organized activities for the sections and groups will create the most favorable conditions for mass participation in model aircraft, parachute, delta-gliding and gliding sports and for improvement of the sports skill and the successful preparation of reserves to defend the homeland's flag in the future. Mass participation in any type of sports is the main condition, the one which determines the level of its development. All this will contribute to the fulfillment of decisions coming out of the 26th CPSU Congress, which set the task of actively developing mass physical education and sports, making them a part of everyday life for the Soviet people and stepping up physical education and sports work among the children and the youth.

It is the most important task of DOSAAF primary organizations, committees and clubs and of its volunteer aktiv constantly to see to the ideological-political, moral-volitional and sports development of our youth. At the basis of this work lies the development of the individual in a spirit of communist awareness, Soviet patriotism, proletarian internationalism, a high level of organization and discipline. Each of us must be an active builder of the new society, a fitting propagandist of the achievements and the advantages of our socialist structure, of our Soviet way of life.

DOSAAF committees, clubs and primary organizations are required to work even more vigorously to improve mass defense work in the collectives of workers and the student youth, to develop the technical military types of sports, to take an active part in the indoctrination of the Soviet people in a spirit of great vigilance and constant readiness to defend the socialist homeland.

COPYRIGHT: "Kryl'ya Rodiny", 1981

11499

CSO: 1801/138

## DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIAT

### BRIEFS

IMPROVED DRIVER TRAINING NEEDED--Having heard and considered the report of Lt Gen A. Shilin, deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF CC "On the State and Measures for Improving the Use of Automotive Equipment and Strengthen the Fight Against Motor Vehicle Accidents in DOSAAF Organizations," the Presidium of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee noted that these problems had been most successfully resolved by the DOSAAF Central Committees of the Armenian and Lithuanian SSRs and by the Kalmytsky, Kurgan, Mordovskiy, Novgorod and Smolensk Oblast committees. At the same time, it was noted that in certain kray and oblast DOSAAF organizations the number of vehicle accidents had not decreased. There have even been serious automobile catastrophes. This occurs, mainly, because the individual committees do not display high demandingness toward the heads of subordinate training and sports organizations concerning issues of equipment use and driver safety. The educational opportunities of socialist competition are weakly used. The Presidium has obliged the DOSAAF committees to take decisive actions to eliminate the shortcomings noted and to improve the use of automotive and servicing equipment in subordinate organizations. [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 24 Mar 82 p 3]

CSO: 1801/195



## MILITARY SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES

### OFFICER TRAINING

#### Recommendation Form Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Col I. Baranov, chief of the political section at the Far East Higher Combined Arms Command School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union K. K. Rokossovskiy: "The Evaluation--A Matter of Importance"]

[Text] Each year another group of school graduates is sent into the forces. A special form for evaluating his future service as a commander is inserted into the file of each young officer. It contains a list of questions making it easy to fill out the document. One would think that not only at the military educational institution but in the units as well everyone would be interested in filling out the evaluation forms promptly and objectively, in helping to improve the indoctrination and training of the command cadres. Evaluations provide one of the links between school and the forces. Is it being effectively utilized?

I have before me a routine summarized report on evaluations of school graduates received in recent years. They give one something to think about. The general conclusion is that the majority of unit and subunit commanders are pleased with the lieutenants' training and with their attitude toward the service. Our graduates value the officer's honor, diligently prepare for classes, skillfully organize the political and indoctrinational work, take an active part in the affairs of the party and Komsomol organizations and set a good personal example with respect to discipline. Some of the graduates were advanced to higher positions during their very first year. Some of the comrades, those who have especially distinguished themselves, have received early promotions. The summarized report, however, also contains information indicating that the development of some of our graduates is a long way from perfect. They are a lot of trouble to the commanders.

The evaluations, then, make it possible to obtain an overall, objective concept of the quality of our work and of the effectiveness of the training and indoctrinational process at the school.

Unfortunately, this is not always the case. The summarized report mentioned above contains mainly information obtained in the forces by school representatives. Far from all of the unit commanders themselves fill out the form so carefully inserted into the lieutenant's personal file. This is attested by data covering the past five years. Evaluations were received for an average of 45 percent of the graduates. This figure includes 35 percent for 1979 and only 8 percent for 1980. But shortcomings in the school's training and indoctrinational process manifest themselves most strongly in the young officers' performance precisely during the first years.

Strange as it seems, some of the units simply refuse to fill out the evaluations. Several of our graduates—officers V. Martynyuk, V. Radich, A. Tatarinov, P. Prokopenko and A. Pivovarov—are serving in one of the units, as an example. How are they performing? Several times we asked the commander to provide us with this information, to give us his comments and wishes, but we received no answer. One sometimes hears it said that the commander does not have time to fill out evaluation forms—he has enough work without that. But perhaps many of the coordination deficiencies in his daily service occur precisely because the young subunit commanders do not have enough independence? This is where we should join efforts, give some collective thought to how we could better develop this independence in the future officers while they are still cadets.

A certain procedure has been developed for filling out the evaluations. The unit commanders and political workers do not always observe it, however. They sometimes write in such a manner that one cannot understand what the school has omitted in the training and indoctrination of its students. Take the evaluation on the performance of Lieutenant V. Manayev, for example. It states that the young officer is "poorly prepared methodologically, does not deal with the indoctrination of subordinates in a concrete manner and directs the Komsomol organization poorly...." In short, the lieutenant's professional training is not good. Naturally, one is inclined to conclude that there are also numerous shortcomings in the subunit entrusted to the officer. The next line of the evaluation is surprising, however: "The platoon passed its final test with excellence." What is going on? Everything about the commander is "poor," but the result is good despite this. You will agree that some sort of explanation is needed. The evaluation does not contain one, however. Whether or not that unit commander likes it, the document is accepted as simply a formal response.

It would also be difficult to derive any practical conclusions from the evaluation of Lieutenant A. Shirkin's service. The document signed by Lieutenant Colonel V. Rachkovskiy does not contain answers to many important questions. One has the feeling that the lieutenant's development is not proceeding easily. The school apparently did not provide its graduate with everything required during the first years of service. Where did we make the mistakes, however? Whom should I, the political section chief, reproach for them? Which departments should be given poor ratings?

We regard the evaluations as important and serious documents. Last year, for example, it was stated in several evaluations that the school graduates were

inadequately prepared to conduct political classes. We immediately made changes in the presentation of the course on party-political work, began paying greater attention to the practical subjects and made an agreement with subunit commanders of the local garrison on the use of our third-year cadets for conducting political classes for the soldiers and sergeants there. We began making more frequent use of the upper-class cadets for conducting political briefings in the lower courses and in the support subunits for the training process. We invited several previous graduates to visit the school to talk about their experience in organizing political training for subordinates. We feel that all of this made it possible to eliminate the deficiency indicated by the unit commanders and political workers.

The school bases its assessment of the graduates' service and the quality of their work on more than just the evaluations, of course. Every year, ordinarily in January/February--our representatives visit the district units and formations. In the discussions with the commanders, political workers and the graduates themselves they ascertain the service and living conditions of the young officers and delve in questions not yet fully resolved. The information gathered on these official trips is summarized and then discussed at meetings of the departments and the school council and in the party organizations. Needed changes are made in the planning of the training process and in the indoctrinational work. We have begun devoting greater attention, as an example, to questions pertaining to the organization of combat on the terrain, competition by tasks and norms and the psychological conditioning of the future officers. We have begun teaching the cadets with greater focus the organization of guard duty, the performance of the pool fuel oil duty officer's duties, the conduct of company administration and services, and repair of the combat equipment. These adjustments were dictated by a study of our graduates' practical performance. And it is too bad when the unit and subunit commanders avoid this important work.

At the 26th congress the party assigned the higher school the task of further strengthening the ties between the training and the practical work. It is my profound conviction that these must be two-way ties. Leaders of all ranks are required to help the higher schools to objectively evaluate the results of their performance, to find ways to make the training and indoctrinational process more effective.

Evaluations of the graduates' service should naturally not be regarded simply as documents intended for use inside the VUZ, as an aid to the commanders of the cadet subunits and to the staff of professors and instructors. They absolutely must be taken into account as well for praising the achievements of the military educational institution as a whole. Otherwise, the results of its work are ordinarily assessed on the basis of state exam results. These indicate a great deal, but not everything. Our graduates take their most important exam later--in the forces. This means that the school must know how the service of each of its graduates is developing. It must know this and, together with the unit and subunit commanders and political workers, bear responsibility for the lieutenants' development in the first stages of their service as commanders.

## Problems with Candidate Selection

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Rear Adm I. Karmadonov, chief of the Pacific Ocean Higher Naval School imeni S. O. Makarov: "On the Distant Approaches--About Certain Problems Pertaining to the Selection of Candidates for Military Schools"]

[Text] Our school is located on the high shore of Amur Bay. The cadets can see the ocean from the lecture rooms and from their dormitories. There is the impression that the school is an enormous ship crossing the ocean expanses.

The school's "crew" is constantly being renewed. Our graduates leave us wearing a lieutenant's shoulder-boards. And youth with a dream of linking their future to the navy come to replace those graduates. The important and exciting period of entrance exams begins. Who has arrived on the "ship"? Are all of them capable of bearing through life the title of military school cadet, of naval officer?

The answers to these questions depend in great part upon the military educational institution itself. It cannot take a wait-and-see attitude, of course. We cannot assume that the preliminary selection of candidates must be performed by the military commissariats alone, that this is their field of work. We need joint efforts, the closest of contacts with party, soviet and Komsomol organs. A well-designed system of information about the school, about the nature of the training process there helps young people dreaming of serving on a ship to correctly assess their capabilities--either to question their preparedness for the harsh trials or to reject their hesitations, to become firm in their decision.

We attempt to base the preliminary selection of candidates on planning principles, on a definite system, and we are giving it new forms and critically assessing its effectiveness. Experience has convinced us that we derive the greatest benefit from having school representatives in those areas from which we anticipate an especially large number of high-school graduates to apply. With the assistance of military commissariats, local party and Komsomol organs, these agents set up meetings with the graduates of regular and vocational and technical schools and with cadets at DOSAAF naval schools, appear on television and radio and publish articles in the local press. We assess the effectiveness of their work not from the report presented by the officer but by the kind of youth which come to us from the area in which he worked, by how they perform on the entrance exams and in the training process.

Captain 3d Rank A. Boldyrev has proven himself to be an excellent propagandist of the school's traditions. He completed secondary school with a gold medal and then graduated from our school with distinction, after which he served well on a submarine. He now instructs in the navigation department. The officer possesses great erudition and the ability rapidly to get through to the cadets in the lecture hall. He knows how to tell about naval duty so that no one has any over-simplified ideas about the nature of that service, while at the same time, its difficulties do not frighten the youth, do not overshadow the romanticism of ocean cruises.



Boldyrev has established useful personal relationships with workers of the military commissariats and the military instructors of the schools. They actively assist in the search for candidates capable of becoming good officers. They include Colonel (retired) P. Zhdanov of Secondary School No 40 in the city of Kurgan. Last year two graduates of that school entered our naval school with his recommendation, and they both became outstanding in the training.

We also accustom the cadets to working with those who dream of an officer's career. During their school vacation they meet with 10th-grade students of the schools from which they graduated and help set up special evenings of discussion. Last year we received more than 150 letters of praise for this work from school directors. Our cadets have helped set up displays devoted to the officer's profession in the occupational orientation rooms of many schools.

The Vladivostok Television Studio and the Primorskiy Radio Station devoted several broadcasts to our educational institution in 1981. We receive a great deal of assistance from the kray and city Komsomol committees. We arranged a trip by a group of officers and cadets to cities of the Far East, as an example, with the support of the kray Komsomol committee. Good replacements come to us each year with special authorizations from Komsomol organizations of the Primor'ye.

Open-house days regularly scheduled at the school are popular with upper-grade students of Vladivostok. We acquaint the students with the history of the VUZ and show them the museum, the excellently equipped offices, cozy dormitory rooms, the club, the sports complex and the training ship "Borodino," which makes ocean cruises.

I could describe many examples proving the fact that those who enter the ranks of the cadets have earned the right to this by being excellent students at school, those who have conditioned themselves physically and morally to prepare for the future.

Do we always manage to find the right candidate, however, not to miss him through omissions in the propaganda of the officer's career, through passivity in our work with the youth? Unfortunately, not always. We sometimes become complacent at the thought that there will always be enough candidates, that there is no shortage of individuals wanting to become officers. The crucial thing is quality, however, and not quantity.

We have concluded that we are not performing satisfactorily in the units and on the ships, in the training detachments or among the promising young warrant officers. We hope that the commanders and political workers and especially former graduates of the school will not neglect this area of work. Unfortunately, it sometimes happens, however, that ship personnel attempt to hold on to a good and valuable specialist, that they fail to see the broader, state interests through their local, immediate ones.

The new year is just now well under way. The military educational institutions are already thinking about the affairs of summer, however. We are thinking about



those members of the "crew" with whom we will have to part and about their replacements in the cadet family. This family must be joined by the best representatives of the youth, by people we have helped to find their real calling, people prepared to give their all to the training and the service.

### Characteristics of Cadets

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jan 82 p 1

[Article: "The Cadets"]

[Text] Many of the cadets took their first step on the path leading toward the great title of Soviet officer at the age of 17. Seventeen is quite a short time. They have behind them only their school worries and their thoughts of the future. This is quite a bit, however, because the selection is behind them, their life's work has been defined. And how understandable are the warm and respectful looks given the fighting men in the cadet's shoulder-boards by both the old and young! They know that the heroic career of an officer is selected by youth with the fervent heart of a patriot, the soul of a romantic, with a powerful and strong-willed character. They see in the cadets the present and the future of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The Soviet military school has rich traditions. Back in far-off 1917 students at the First Moscow Revolutionary Machine Gunner School, created like many others at V. I. Lenin's personal instruction, were named by the people "Kremlin cadets." This was an indication to them by the creator of our party and state of the fact that cadets are surrounded by the great trust of the bolshevik party and the workers' and peasants' government, that many of them would for certain become prominent leaders in the Armed Forces, that we treasure every aware commander who has completed a Soviet military school. These words inspired and continue to inspire all generations of Soviet officers.

What were they like, those first Red cadets? History has preserved many brilliant indications. The sons of workers and peasants coming out of the civil war battles studied military affairs avidly, selflessly--seriously. It was an inviolable rule of cadets at the Kiev Combined Military School imeni S.S. Kamenev, for example, to end the intense training week with a competition in military skill. Who could wield the blade best? Who had the greatest skill with the machine gun? Who could toss a grenade farthest? The prize to the most skillful--a molding (golovka) of sugar on the dinner table--was a highly important item of the times. The victor drank his tea "straight," however, and gave his prize to a children's home under the school's sponsorship.

A great deal has changed at the military school over the years: the training periods and programs and the life of the cadets. The revolutionary awareness and selflessness of the cadets, their unselfish devotion to the socialist homeland and to the cause of Lenin's party have remained unchanged.

These features manifested themselves grandly during the Great Patriotic War. In battles fought on land, in the air and at sea the graduates of Soviet military schools set unsurpassed examples of military skill, courage and heroism, of unshakable will for victory. The immortal feats of the cadet battalions became a brilliant part of the Armed Forces' combat chronicle. At the price of their lives the cadets of two Podol'sk military schools barred the way to a fascist tank column on the Warsaw Highway near Moscow. Cadets of the Moscow Military-Political School imeni V. I. Lenin fought the enemy courageously on the Mozhaysk axis. The actions of the Chudskaya Military Flotilla, made up of cadets from the Higher Naval Engineering School imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy were a glorious combat epic. Black Sea cadets of the 34th Rifle Brigade held the line to the last drop of blood in the Northern Caucasus near the community of Mayramadag.

Today's cadet is the heir to and the continuer of the glorious traditions of the Soviet Armed Forces. Following the dictate of his heart into the military ranks, he has assumed responsibility to the party and the people for the nation's reliable defense. With an awareness of this responsibility, with the development of communist conviction, political maturity and a readiness to fulfill his patriotic and international duty, overcoming all difficulties--all of this is actually the beginning of the development of the future commander, political worker, military engineer or technician.

During his years of training the cadet develops in himself qualities making it possible to become the mature political and military leader of a military collective, a commander capable of leading his men into battle. Along with the lieutenant's star and a higher education diploma, the school graduate receives the great right to train and indoctrinate. This places great obligations upon him, to be sure, because the officer primarily indoctrinates by means of his personal example. The moral principle--Do as I do. Be able to fire like me. Be able to think like me in battle. And, ultimately, if the final hour has arrived, be able to greet it like me.--Marshal of the Soviet Union K. K. Rokossovskiy has said, is always the same for the Soviet commander.

How important it is for the cadet to understand this fact, to accept it with all his heart! In order to command, one must be able to obey. Demandingness of others begins with demandingness of oneself. And only he who does not compromise with himself in matters large or small, he who gives his all to the training will acquire everything at the school which he will need in the future as an officer.

The school provides enormous opportunities for its students. The cadets have at their disposal modern training classrooms and laboratories, extensive libraries, the latest combat equipment and weapons, automated training fields, sports complexes.... They are trained and indoctrinated by teachers with a great deal of experience. It is important to establish at the VUZ a moral climate in which every individual develops his capabilities fully, studies with enthusiasm and interest, experiences the triumph of victory over his doubts, sees the beauty, the romanticism of his chosen field in all its splendor. Such a climate is created through the joint efforts of commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol organizations, instructors and cadets.

The training consists of intensive day-to-day work. Lectures and seminars, exercises on the drill square and in the gymnasium, at the range and on the firing ground, the tank and the motor vehicle training ground, participation in exercises, naval cruises, the first solo flights.... This is a lot of work. The cadet is perfectly capable of handling it, however. Furthermore, his superiors are always ready to help him, to support him with the wisdom of the teacher, with patience and tact, demandingness and sensitivity. They see to it that the cadets expand their political outlook day by day, while learning the latest achievements in military affairs, that they are in constant contact with the heroic past, meet with veterans of the Armed Forces, outstanding production workers, writers, cultural figures and artists, that they experience the joy of that first discovery in a group of a military-scientific society, that first invention. And so much is done for the spiritual, the aesthetic development of the cadets! This process is greatly aided by the opportunities available in the city in which the school is located--ordinarily a large cultural center.

At his school the future officer draws on invaluable experience in training and indoctrinational, party-political and mass cultural work. Within its walls he becomes familiar with the regulation order and the strict regulation of military life, and learns the laws governing military comradeship. The years will pass and the former cadet will move up many rungs on the service ladder, but his own school will always remain the standard for him.

A fine example of good organization and order and of efficient arrangement of the training and indoctrinational process is set for their students by the Khar'kov Guards Higher Tank Command School imeni Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, the Higher Naval School imeni M. V. Frunze and the Khar'kov Higher Military Air Pilots' School imeni Twice Hero of the Soviet Union S. I. Gritsevets. The glorious traditions inherited from the Kremlin cadets are being increased by one of the nation's oldest military educational institutions--the Moscow Higher Combined Arms Command School imeni Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR. Like other schools the people there are proud of those who hold high the honored title of cadet: Sergeant Andrey Yermak, recipient of the Lenin Stipend, secretary of the subunit party organization and deputy to the rayon soviet of people's deputies; communists Senior Sergeants Sergey Miroshnichenko, recipient of the Frunze Stipend, Cadet Oleg Romanyuk, recipient of the Budenny Stipend, and Sergeant Artur Arutyunyan, recipient of the Stipend imeni Lenin Komsomol. The right-flank cadets, those setting the tone in the training and the service are the pride and glory of the multinational cadet family at any VUZ.

The school years are a bright and happy time of life. A time of discoveries and victories. The path to the officer's career also contains many difficulties, however. They sometimes appear insuperable to a cadet. Another is intimidated by the strict structure of military life and begins to have doubts about the correctness of his vital selection. To see that everyone who passes the entrance exams goes on to the state's tests, in order to make certain that the united family of cadets does not diminish on the way, we need to persistently perfect the selection of candidates for schools in all the republics, in the army and the

navy, to improve the effectiveness of military-patriotic indoctrination and the individual work performed with the cadets in the military educational institutions themselves. Commanders, party and Komsomol organizations must not lose sight of a single individual. They are expected to help those falling behind, to instill confidence in the hesitant, to be strictly demanding of the negligent.

Time passes fast. It seems that the new training year at the military school began only recently, but the cadets are already giving account for the first semester. Some of them are looking forward to a leave in 1982, followed by service as an officer in the units and on the ships, service filled with romanticism and great responsibility. For others the year will be another step forward in their combat improvement. And thousands of young people--10th-grade students, fighting men of the army and navy, who dream of becoming cadets--are preparing for the entrance exams. May they be successful in their noble desire to join the combat ranks of the socialist homeland's armed defenders.

#### Documentation for Application to Officers' Schools

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jan 82 p 4

[Article: "For Those Who Want to Become An Officer--The Requirements For Acceptance at Military Schools"]

[Text] Young male civilians, soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers of all branches of troops, regardless of their military specialty or their term of service, who have a complete secondary education, whose health permits them to train at military educational institutions and who have passed the competitive entrance exams, are accepted at military schools, institutes and the military conductors' school. Candidates must be between the ages of 17 and 21 years. Warrant officers and extended-duty military personnel are accepted for training up to the age of 23 years.

Warrant officers (praporshchik, michman) have the right to enter a higher military educational institution after serving two years as warrant officers or in officers' slots; extended-duty military personnel--after serving two years of extended duty.

Regular and extended-duty military personnel desiring to enter a school for training must submit a request through the chain of command to the unit commander, prior to 25 February; civilian youth--an application to the rayon military commissariat at their place of residence prior to 30 April of the year in which the training begins.

The application for extended-duty personnel contains the following: military rank, last name, first name and patronymic, position occupied, date of birth, general and military education and the name of the military educational institution which the applicant desires to enter. The following are attached to the



application: secondary education document (copy of attestation, certificate, confirmation or diploma), party or Komsomol character reference, three certified photographs (4.5x6 centimeters) without headgear, personal history, job references, work card and birth certificate.

The application for civilian youths contains the following: last name, first name and patronymic, year and month of birth, address of residence and name of military educational institution the applicant desires to enter. The following are attached to the application: personal history, references from place of work or training, party or Komsomol reference, copy of secondary education document (students of secondary schools submit a report on their current progress and performance), a copy of the birth certificate and three certified photographs (4.5x6 centimeters) without headgear. The candidate submits his identification card, service record or draft registration slip, authentic secondary education documents and birth certificate to the acceptance committee upon arriving at the school.

Komsomol members recommended for training by rayon (city) Komsomol committees attach the general Union Komsomol authorization to the application.

Entrance exams at most military schools are taken in mathematics (oral and written), physics (oral), Russian language and literature (a composition). Warrant officers take exams on the actual weapons, in mathematics, physics and combined-arms regulations (oral).

Candidates arriving at military educational institutions undergo medical examinations, and those applying for higher flight or naval schools also undergo a professional psychological selection process.

In addition, in order to determine their physical suitability candidates from among the military personnel take a practical test in the exercises included in the Military Sports Complex of the Soviet Armed Forces, while the civilian youth are tested in exercises included in the "Ready for Work and Defense of the USSR" All-Union Physical Culture Complex.

Individuals who have been awarded orders or medals of the USSR for personal feats or for achieving good results in the combat and political training, regular and extended-duty military personnel who have been outstanding in the combat and political training for at least a year, with a unit order issued to this effect, are accepted outside the competition upon achieving good grades on the entrance exams.

Individuals who have completed secondary school with a medal or a secondary special educational institution with a diploma of distinction are registered at secondary military schools without taking the entrance exams: They take an exam in one of the disciplines for entering higher military educational institution. Upon receiving a grade of "excellent," these individuals are exempted from the rest of the exams, but upon receiving grades of "good" or "satisfactory," they must also take the exams in the remaining disciplines covered in the entrance exams.



Graduates of secondary general education schools who have been awarded the certificate of commendation "For Special Successes in the Study of Certain Subjects" entering secondary military schools are exempted from the entrance exam in the discipline for the successful study of which they were awarded the certificate, if that discipline is included in the entrance exams.

Entrance exams are conducted at military educational institutions between 15 July and 5 August (20 July and 20 August for warrant officers) and by circuit acceptance commissions between 5 June and 5 July for military personnel.

Military commissariats and unit commanders send candidates to take the entrance exams when the latter are requested by the school chiefs. Candidates are provided with free transportation to the school and with free food and housing while at the school.

Upon completing a military educational institution all graduates of military schools, institutes and departments are awarded the military rank of lieutenant, engineer-lieutenant or lieutenant of technical service and are issued a general Union diploma of higher or secondary military specialized education and a badge to be worn on the chest.

Detailed information on military educational institutions and the rules governing acceptance for training there can be obtained at military commissariats or unit headquarters.

11499

CSO: 1801/139

## PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

### 'WHENCE THE THREAT TO PEACE' REVIEWED, ELABORATED

Moscow AGITATOR ARMI I FLOTA in Russian No 5, Mar 82 (signed to press 1 Mar 82) pp 29-32

[Unsigned review of the book "Otkuda iskhodit ugroza miru" [Whence the Threat to Peace] by Military Publishing House; passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text]/Early in the 1980s the politics of the United States and certain other NATO countries executed a complete reversal. The ruling circles of these countries began to base their international relations on force and force alone. Large world regions thousands of kilometers distant from the United States have now been declared to lie within the sphere of Washington's "vital interests."/

/The Reagan Administration and its militant partners from other NATO countries set themselves the goal of disrupting the military-strategic equilibrium that had arisen during the past decade between the USSR and the United States, as well as between the Warsaw Pact Organization and the North Atlantic bloc. To justify the course toward achieving military superiority over the USSR, Western propaganda as well as political and military leaders of the United States are spreading the lie of the "Soviet military threat," propagating fabrications of the "lagging" of the United States in the field of armaments, of the appearance of the "window of vulnerability" in the American military machine./

/A special place in this propagandist campaign is occupied by the Pentagon-published brochure, "Soviet Military Might." [as published] It presents onesided and inaccurate information about the Armed Forces of the USSR while at the same time bypassing in silence the military might of the United States. In this connection, for objectivity's sake, it has become necessary to point to the military potential of the other side, to the real ratio between the military forces on the world arena. Such an analysis is contained in the book, "Otkuda iskhodit ugroza miru" [Whence the Threat to World Peace], released by the Military Publishing House. Prepared by competent Soviet organs, this book offers an objective analysis of the ratio between the armed forces of the East and the West, and it analyzes the approach of the USSR and the United States to relieving international tensions and toward the problem of preserving and strengthening peace and halting the arms race./

\* \* \*

The entire contents of this book convincingly demonstrates that the real threat to peace comes from American imperialism and its allies within the aggressive NATO bloc. The facts cited in the book show that, throughout its postwar history, the United States has been the initiator in the development and unfolding of new

types of armaments. Thus, in the mid-1940s, the United States developed the atomic bomb and used it without any military necessity for it against the peaceful inhabitants of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945. In the Soviet Union nuclear weapons were developed in the late 1940s.

It was precisely the United States that initiated the development of intercontinental strategic bombers and atomic submarines. In November 1981 the American president decided in favor of the full-scale production of neutron weapons.

In October 1981 a new strategic arms expansion program was announced in the United States. It provides for the development of the MX intercontinental ballistic missiles and new strategic bombers, the construction of Trident-system nuclear-missile submarines, the production of various types of cruise missiles, etc.

The outlays on this program during 1982-1987 alone are estimated by Washington at US\$222 billion.

In confirmation of the concocted thesis of the "alarming increase in the military might" of the Soviet Union, the West is citing in various variants deliberately exaggerated figures on the military outlays of the USSR. Contrary to the truth, attempts are being made to convince the public that these outlays are steadily rising. And as for the fact that in reality they have remained virtually unchanged in the last few years, it is being simply obscured.

The book shows graphically that the United States intends to violate the parity roughly existing in military armaments, regardless of the consequences. This policy finds its most candid reflection in the astronomical increase in military outlays by the American administration.

The military budget of the United States is increasing year after year. According to official American statistics, its growth rate during the years 1978-1980 exceeded 13 percent, and in 1981 it has increased 19 percent. An even higher growth rate of military expenditures of the United States and the NATO bloc is envisaged in the future. Thus, in 1985 alone the United States plans to allot for military purposes more than US\$340 billion, and for the coming 5 years as a whole, US\$1.5 trillion.

The United States is not simply accelerating the arms race. Its striving toward military superiority is reflected in Washington's actions on the international arena.

To implement its aggressive aims the United States maintains the largest and best-equipped armed forces among the capitalist countries. In numbers and armaments they surpass the armed forces of Great Britain, France, the FRG, and Italy, taken together. The armed forces of the United States altogether contain 3 million servicemen and 1 million civilian employees.

The United States war department ascribes to the Soviet Union the desire for a "global propagation of Soviet armed might." Actually, however, Soviet military contingents are located only on the territories of certain allied countries of East Europe and neighboring states--Mongolia and Afghanistan--and strictly in accordance with terms of agreements at that. By contrast, American military units and troops are located on the territory of 32 countries, in which they maintain 1,500 military bases and facilities.

The greater part of American military bases is located in the immediate neighborhood of frontiers of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community. In the FRG alone, whose territory is regarded by the Pentagon as a springboard for launching war against countries of the Warsaw Pact, some 200 major military facilities are located.

As many as 60 American military facilities, including 7 major bases, are located on Turkish territory. In the Far East, near the frontiers of the USSR, the United States has deployed more than 300 military facilities.

More than 50 radio-electronic listening centers and posts have been set up by Americans in the immediate neighborhood of frontiers of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community.

The data cited in the book demonstrate that the ruling circles of the United States continue to widen and consolidate their military presence in other countries. They assign a special role to exports of arms and provision of broad military and economic aid to pro-American regimes. The share of the United States in world deliveries of arms and military equipment is 45 percent and in 1980 it reached US\$17.5 billion. In the last 30 years the United States exported 26,800 aircraft and helicopters, 32,300 tanks, and about 240,000 rockets of various classes. The chief recipients of American arms in the 1970s were Saudi Arabia, Iran, Israel, Great Britain, FRG, South Korea, Egypt, the Netherlands, Taiwan and Japan.

Intervention in the domestic affairs of sovereign states and suppression by any means of national-liberation movements have been raised in the United States to the rank of state policy. Military might and duress have always played a dominant role in the history of the United States. According to American statistics, during the period between 1946 and 1975, the United States has 215 times directly or indirectly resorted to the use of armed forces and threatened other countries with military intervention. The question of using nuclear weapons was debated in Washington 19 times, of which the threat was addressed 4 times directly toward the USSR.

The United States has initiated or taken part in most armed conflicts since 1945. These conflicts, whose culprits were the imperialist forces, led to the death of more than 10 million people.

Corresponding figures and facts presented in the book indicate that the advent of the Reagan Administration in the United States has resulted in intensifying the direct training of American armed forces for combat operations employing chemical weapons. These weapons have been emplaced in both the United States and other countries. On the area of the FRG alone more than 2,000 tons of American toxic chemicals are being stored.

As admitted by the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, R. Schweiker, during their aggression in Southeast Asia, American troops used chemical weapons in 41 operations. According to far from complete data, in South Vietnam alone, during the war, the United States employed more than 100,000 tons of chemicals.

/Such are the facts. They convincingly demonstrate that the ruling circles of the

United States are concerned about something other than peace and international security. They strive, regardless of consequences, to upset the existing balance of forces as regards strategic nuclear arms, medium-range nuclear weapons, and conventional armaments, between the USSR and the United States, and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO; they strive to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union and establish dominance over other nations and states./

/But these plans are not fated to come to fruition. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev declared at the 26th CPSU Congress: "The existing military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, objectively serves the preservation of peace on our planet. We have not strived and are not striving for military superiority over the other side. This is not our policy. But we will not tolerate either the creation of such a superiority over us. Attempts of this kind, as well as negotiations with us from the position of strength, are totally fruitless!"/

/Soviet economy, science, and technology at present are at such a high level that our country is capable of rapidly developing any kind of weapon on which the enemies of peace might want to bet. A firm fusion of high technological mastery with military mastery and unshakable moral spirit characterizes the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces which vigilantly stand guard over the achievements of the Great October Revolution./

COPYRIGHT: "Agitator armii i flota", 1982

1386

CSO: 1801/171

END



**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

MAY 6-82